

DAILY REPORT

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ABE TELLS WOERNER OF SKEPTICISM OF SOVIET PLAN

OW090349 Tokyo KYODO in English 0334 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 9 KYODO -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's Asian security proposal is detrimental to liberalism, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe asserted Wednesday. He commented negatively on Gorbachev's call for an Asian security conference during his meeting with visiting West German Defense Minister Manfred Woerner, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Abe said that a strong military alliance with the United States is a pillar of Japan's present and future defense policy in Asia. The Foreign Ministry official said Abe reiterated Tokyo's skepticism about Gorbachev's proposal in May for an Asian security meeting to discuss the prevention of a first-strike nuclear attack on Asian countries by nuclear powers.

When asked by Woerner about Russo-Japanese relations, the Foreign Minister noted signs of an improvement despite a territorial dispute over four Russian-occupied islands east of Hokkaido. The improvement, Abe told Woerner, has been prompted by a thaw in East-West relations, the Kremlin's recognition of Japan's economic and technological power and by Japan's growing role in the international community. The Foreign Ministry official said Abe also referred to a projected visit to Tokyo by new Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. Shevardnadze, who succeeded long-time Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in July, will visit Japan before February of next year.

Abe and Woerner shared the view that the Soviet Union and China have a long way to go in mending their deep-rooted ideological rift in spite of growing economic and technological ties, the ministry official told reporters.

Abe pledged Japan's "active diplomacy" to ease regional conflict on the Korean peninsula and in Kampuchea.

The West German defense minister is currently on a five-day visit to Japan.

NIKAIDO MEETS BUSH, SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

OW090133 Tokyo KYODO in English 0120 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, Oct. 8 KYODO -- U.S. Vice President George Bush Tuesday urged Japan to further open its markets, warning that protectionism has penetrated down to the grass roots among Americans. Bush's warning came in a meeting with Susumu Nikaido, vice president of Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, Japanese sources said.

Nikaido, who is heading a nine-member LDP mission, also heard similar warnings in meetings with Senate leaders -- including Senate Republican Majority Leader Robert Dole and Democratic Minority Leader Robert Byrd -- in separate meetings earlier in the day, they said.

In a statement released following his meeting with Nikaido, Dole urged the Nikaido mission to convey to Japan the severe atmosphere in Congress on the issue of the trade imbalance.

Dole said he told Nikaido that Congress now increasingly feels that it must act in order to protect American industries and businesses which have been severely hurt as a result of unfair trade.

In his 20-minute meeting with Bush, Nikaido told the vice president Japan highly appreciates the efforts made by President Ronald Reagan's administration in fighting against protectionism, Japanese sources said. They said Nikaido also outlined the fiscal and trade measures the LDP has planned in order to whittle down Japan's trade surpluses.

Bush was quoted as telling Nikaido that while he welcomes the LDP moves, Japan should take long-term policy measures to rectify the trade imbalance. Bush told Nikaido the situation in the United States has become more severe since they last met in January, this year, with protectionist sentiment penetrating down to the grass roots in America.

Nikaido also had a meeting with members of the Senate Finance Committee, including Committee Chairman Bob Packwood and Senator John Danforth, Tuesday afternoon. The senators reminded Nikaido that Japan is the biggest beneficiary of the free trade system, and said that Japan should show, through concrete figures, that it is doing its best to rectify the trade imbalance, Japanese sources said. The finance Committee is a key body in charge of deliberating protectionist bills.

Senator Warns Against Optimism

OW090253 Tokyo KYODO in English 1135 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, Oct. 8 KYODO -- Danforth, a Senate hardliner, pointedly reminded Nikaido that Reagan will only remain in office for another three years and after that, he said he doubts whether his successor would veto protectionist legislation as Reagan has consistently threatened to do. Danforth's remarks were seen as a warning against Japan in placing too much hope on the presidential veto to override protectionist bills.

In urging Japan to open up its markets still more, some senators urged Japan to cut tariffs on timber, chocolates and wine products, Japanese sources said. The sources said that among the 30 or so senators whom Nikaido met only one -- Senator Malcolm Wallop, Republican from Wyoming -- spoke against the danger of emotionalism in tackling trade disputes between the two countries.

OFFICIALS WELCOME U.S. REPUBLICAN TRADE BILL

OW090411 Tokyo KYODO in English 0351 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 9 KYODO -- Japanese government officials Wednesday welcomed a U.S. House Republican move to seek legislation to permit U.S. exports of Alaskan oil and gas to Japan, saying such exports will help Japan substantially reduce its trade surplus with the U.S., a major cause of recent trade friction. The officials, who asked to remain unidentified, said the legislation, if enacted, will also help diversify Japan's energy supply sources.

But they said the bill should be further studied as in return it calls for Japanese action to lower import barriers to U.S. goods such as agricultural and forestry products. The bill was included in a package of trade legislation submitted to the U.S. House Ways and Means Committee Tuesday.

NAKASONE DECIDES NOT TO ATTEND YASUKUNI CEREMONY

OW081225 Tokyo KYODO in English 1216 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 8 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who angered many Chinese people by attending ceremonies at Tokyo's Yasukuni Shrine in August, has decided not to attend the annual autumn festival sponsored by the religious facility dedicated to Japanese war dead, including many war criminals, government sources said Tuesday.

Many Japanese war criminals, including Gen. Hideki Tojo who was prime minister when Japan went to war against the United States in 1941, are commemorated at the shrine in the center of Tokyo. Japanese leftists as well as religious organizations attacked Nakasone's Yasukuni visit, claiming it was against the constitution which stipulates the separation of religion from politics.

The government sources said Nakasone has decided not to attend the autumn festival due to his tight political schedule. The special Diet (parliament) session is due to open on October 14, three days before the festival, and Nakasone is scheduled to visit the United States beginning October 19.

But other government sources said the prime minister has been forced to give up attending the autumn ceremony because of the negative reaction his Yasukuni visit caused in China. Nakasone's aides called the Chinese response "serious."

The prime minister and most cabinet ministers went to the shrine to take part in the regular autumn ceremony there last year. If he goes there this year, it would embarrass Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe who is due to visit China Thursday for a regular Japan-China ministerial meeting, the sources added.

KYODO EXAMINES DOMINANT ISSUES FOR ABE PRC VISIT

OW090627 Tokyo KYODO in English 0616 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 9 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shinataro Abe will leave Thursday for China on a delicate four-day visit without a clearcut Japanese response to Chinese criticism about an alleged revival of militarism in Japan and widening bilateral trade imbalance. The two major issues are likely to surface in his talks with China's paramount leader Deng Xiaoping, Premier Zhao Ziyang, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and other Chinese officials. Abe will meet Wu immediately upon his arrival in Beijing Thursday for the first regular Japan-China foreign ministers' meeting on which they agreed during their July talks in Tokyo.

Although officially-sanctioned anti-Japanese protests by students in the Chinese capital have apparently subsided, Abe will be going to China fully aware of unusually strong Chinese sensitivity toward hints of a revival of pre-war militarism in Japan. The recent Chinese anger has been particularly directed at Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone who, despite repeated warnings from China and South Korea, went ahead with the first official visit by a postwar premier to Tokyo's Yasukuni Shrine on August 15.

Nakasone defended his visit to the shrine, dedicated to war dead, including wartime premier Hideki Tojo, as not having violated the Japanese Constitution. Abe and other key cabinet ministers accompanied Nakasone on the Yasukuni visit to mark the 40th anniversary of the war's end.

Abe's talks with Wu, Deng, Zhao and State Councillor Gu Mu Thursday and Friday will also focus on China's chronic trade deficit with Japan which reached a record 1.25 billion dollars in 1984. There have been no immediate signs of an improvement in Sino-Japanese trade relations as Japan has continued to boost exports of electronics equipment and motor vehicles and Japan's imports of Chinese crude oil and coal have sagged.

In the first eight months of this year, Japan's exports to China jumped 60.6 percent to 8.24 billion dollars while imports from China rose only 5.1 percent to 4.25 billion dollars, resulting in a trade imbalance of nearly 4 billion dollars.

The alarming state of the lopsided two-way trade was another major reason for the recent campus unrest in China with some students warning of Japanese economic domination.

Before the Yasukuni episode, it was Abe himself who as the nation's top globe-trotting diplomat had prided himself on bringing about the most stable relationship since the war between the two countries which normalized diplomatic relations in 1972. As a participant in the controversial trip to Yasukuni, the foreign minister is expected to seek China's understanding of the issue as a (cautious) conciliator.

The Chinese for their part are unlikely to press Abe too hard on the matter, viewing him as one of the potential successors to Nakasone and also because of China's dire need for Japanese economic and technological assistance for the country's modernization program.

Foreign Ministry officials thus have arranged for Abe to visit the Baoshan iron and steel complex just outside Shanghai on Saturday before returning home Sunday. The complex is regarded by both Japanese and Chinese leaders as a showcase of model Japan-Chinese cooperation, which can be expected to increase in frequency and magnitude for many years to come.

OFFICIAL TO PRC, ADVANCE TALKS ON SHRINE ISSUE

OW090013 Tokyo KYODO in English 0003 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 9 KYODO -- Toshio Goto, head of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, left for Beijing Tuesday for apparent consultations on the controversial Yasukuni Shrine issue before the Japan-China foreign ministers' meeting scheduled to be held in Beijing Thursday. China has been criticizing the official visits to Tokyo's Yasukuni Shrine by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and his cabinet ministers on the August 15 anniversary of the end of World War II. The Shinto Shrine is a site where Japanese war criminals are enshrined together with the war dead.

Goto's visit to Beijing followed Nakasone's decision Tuesday not to attend an annual autumn festival at the shrine scheduled for October 17.

Foreign Ministry sources, however, denied that Goto went to China for consultations on the Yasukuni issue, only saying that he visited there for coordination of the itinerary for Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe's visit to China. The unexpected visit to China forced Goto to cancel his meeting here with visiting South Korean dissident leader Kim Yong-sam Tuesday evening.

ABE ANNOUNCES 'PUNITIVE MEASURES' AGAINST RSA

OW090729 Tokyo KYODO in English 0719 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 9 KYODO -- Japan announced Wednesday it will ban exports of computers to the South African police and take several other punitive measures against South Africa in protest against its apartheid policy. Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said in a statement that the government will be requesting importers of krugerrand gold coins to curtail imports as another step to pressure Pretoria toward abandoning the racial segregation policy.

Furthermore, he said, the Japanese Government will study ways to promote human resources development to upgrade the status of South African blacks and urge Japanese companies operating in that country to abide by equal employment opportunity codes. These new steps show Japan's renewed opposition to apartheid and strong wish to realize a South Africa free of apartheid, the foreign minister said.

Japan is thus joining the United States and other Western countries in imposing additional sanctions on South Africa which has been torn by continuous racial unrest in recent months. Over 700 people have died in the violence in the past one year.

In announcing the new measures, Foreign Minister Abe called on South Africa to enter into peace talks with black leaders without conditions to facilitate the end of its apartheid system which has been a target of worldwide criticism.

Although Japan does not have ambassadorial relations with South Africa, it does maintain close trade ties which blossomed into a two-way trade of 3.45 billion dollars in 1984, making Japan South Africa's No. 2 trading partner after the United States. Japan sold 1.83 billion dollars' worth of motor vehicles, parts, videotape recorders, television sets and other electronics and purchased 1.51 billion dollars' worth of coal, ferro-alloy and other rare metals and goods.

ISHIBASHI, KIM YONG-SAM DISCUSS JSP TRIP TO ROK

OW081035 Tokyo KYODO in English 0940 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 8 KYODO -- Visiting South Korean dissident leader Kim Yong-sam said Tuesday he believed President Chon Tu-hwan's government would not stop Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Chairman Masashi Ishibashi from visiting South Korea. Meeting with a group of the Socialist Party members, Kim said Ishibashi could correct the general idea among the South Koreans that JSP is pro-communist if he visited Seoul.

The JSP signaled a major change in its Korea policy last week when Ishibashi and Kim agreed to promote contacts between the JSP and the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) and agreed on Ishibashi's visit to Seoul in January.

Kim and another dissident leader, Kim Tae-chung are cochairmen of the Council for Promotion of Democracy which is a major supporting organization for the NKDP, South Korea's No. 1 opposition party.

With close ties with the communist government in North Korea, Japan's largest opposition party had banned its Diet members from visiting the South, but it is showing a policy shift on Korea.

Kim exchanged views on the proposed visit by Ishibashi with eight Socialist Party members who have long hoped to visit South Korea, including Masao Hori, vice chairman of the party. Ishibashi earlier agreed with Kim to invite a delegation from the NKDP to Japan before the JSP mission trip to Seoul.

CHON KUM-CHOL CALLS FOR 'EARLY' N-S TALKS

SK090231 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Chon Kum-chol, head of the delegation of the North side to the preliminary contact for the North-South parliamentary talks, today sent a telephone message to the head of the delegation of the South side calling for the realization of the North-South parliamentary talks at an early date.

The message reads: To Kwon Chong-tal, head of the delegation of the South side to the preliminary contact for the North-South parliamentary talks: The situation at home and abroad is now urgently calling for an early realization of the North-South parliamentary talks in order to ease the tense situation prevailing in the country and to open a phase favorable to the peaceful reunification of the country. Even all the people are watching the hard-won contacts between the two parliaments of the North and South with great concern and expectations and are hoping that the full-dress North-South parliamentary talks will be held at an early date.

We recognize that we should not disregard this ardent desire of the entire nation and the urgent demands of the developing situation and that we should not delay our preliminary contact infinitely. Proceeding from such a stand, at the second preliminary contact, we proposed that the third preliminary contact be held on 16 October at the Tongil [Reunification] Pavillion in our area of Panmunjom. However, after promising to give an answer to this later by telephone under the excuse of the internal situation of your side, your side has failed to send an answer to this until today when 2 weeks have already passed. Our contact, which we have held with the important mission to prevent war and guarantee peace in our country, should not be delayed simply because of the internal situation of one party. We expect that we will receive your side's sincere reply soon.

[Dated] 9 October 1985, [Signed] Chon Kum-chol, head of the North side delegation to the preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS MESSAGE TO GDR'S HONECKER

SK061043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, greeted the 36th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic. In his message of greetings dated October 6 to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, President Kim Il-song said: On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic, I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, extend fervent congratulations and warm fraternal greetings to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the government and people of the German Democratic Republic.

He continued: Since the founding of the German Democratic Republic, which marked a turning point in German history, your people under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany have firmly safeguarded the power of the workers and peasants and built a powerful socialist state with a developed industry and modern agriculture in the heart of Europe.

Today your people are vigorously striving to build a developed socialist society, prevent the outbreak of another war in German land and defend peace in Europe and the world, and the international position of the German Democratic Republic is rising higher day by day. The Korean people highly estimate the shining successes achieved by the people of the German Democratic Republic in socialist construction and express firm solidarity with you in the just struggle for the relaxation of international tensions and for defence of peace. We are pleased with the very favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between our two peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries following our meeting in Berlin last year.

Convinced that these relations will further expand and develop in all domains in the future through the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, I heartily wish you and your people great success in the struggle for meeting the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany with success.

PAK SONG-CHOL ATTENDS GDR NATIONAL DAY PARTY

SK040530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA) -- Karl-Heinz Kern, GDR ambassador to Korea, hosted a reception at the embassy on the evening of October 3 on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic. Guests of honor at the reception were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK, and vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Comrade Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the C.C., the WPK; and other officials concerned.

Ambassador Karl-Heinz Kern in his speech underlined the importance of the initiatives taken by the Soviet Union, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other socialist countries for world peace. We stand four square behind all these initiatives, declared he. He said that the proposals of the DPRK for preserving a durable peace on the Korean peninsula, making the U.S. forces pull out of South Korea and reunifying the country peacefully on a democratic basis without foreign interference had enlisted international support.

Speaking next, Comrade Kim Yong-nam said the founding of the German Democratic Republic was an event which opened a new epoch in the history of its people. The 36 years of victory and glory covered by the GDR under the correct leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany have been a brilliant course of creation and construction, he stressed. We, he declared, extend undivided support to the consistent struggle of the GDR party and government to defend peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world and express firm solidarity with it.

Noting that the friendly relations between the two peoples based on the particular intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Erich Honecker were expanding and developing on an overall scale in all the political, economic and cultural fields, he stated: The Korean people as in the past, so in the future, too, will make every effort possible to strengthen and develop still further the traditional friendly relations between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARY MEETS AMBASSADOR

SK050810 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0603 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow October 3 (KCNA) -- Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on October 3 met Kwon Hui-kyong, Korean ambassador to the Soviet Union. The ambassador conveyed to Konstantin Rusakov the 40th anniversary of Korean liberation commemoration medals awarded to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and to the members and alternate members of the Political Bureau, and the secretaries, of the party Central Committee according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. A talk took place in a friendly atmosphere.

S & T COOPERATION ACCORD WITH USSR SIGNED

SK040505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow October 2 (KCNA) -- A protocol of the 18th meeting of the Standing Subcommittee of Scientific and Technological Cooperation of the DPRK-USSR Intergovernmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee was signed in Moscow on October 2. The protocol was signed by Yi Kon-sik, vice-chairman of the DPRK State Commission of Science and Technology, and Mikhail Kruglov, vice-chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology. An agreement on cooperation in standardization and measurement was signed on the same day between the Korean State Commission of Science and Technology and the Soviet State Committee for Standardization.

CANADIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

Talks with Kim Il-song

SK072222 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA) -- Talks were held Monday in Pyongyang between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the delegation of the Communist Party of Canada. Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was present at the talks. Also present were Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, Hwang Chang-yop, member, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, and Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. Present on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by William Kashtan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Canada. The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Banquet Speech

SK050437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, spoke at a banquet he arranged today in honor of the delegation of the Communist Party of Canada headed by General Secretary of its Central Committee William Kashtan.

He said: Today I am happy to have my first meeting and get acquainted with you. Comrade William Kashtan, a prominent communist revolutionary fighter of Canada, and establish an intimacy with you.

I am also pleased that we are going to exchange our views on the matters of common concern.

[Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 2200 GMT on 4 October carries a text of the speech which adds the following: As the proverb says: Though it is a thousand miles, the same sentiments of mutual understanding make us feel as if it were a short distance. You have visited our country from the far away Western Hemisphere, crossing an ocean and a continent, because you are a class brother with the same ideals and ideology as us. Believing that your current visit to our country is an expression of your deep trust in our party and people, I warmly welcome Comrade William Kashtan and his party.]

He continued: Your current visit to our country will mark a new turning point in strengthening the fraternal friendship and class solidarity between our two parties. Only when the fraternal parties frequently visit together and make contacts with each other, will they be able to deepen their mutual understanding and confidence and steadily develop their solidarity and friendly and cooperative relations. The prevailing situation demands that all the communist and workers' parties closely unite and wage an anti-U.S. struggle more vigorously than ever before.

Today the U.S. imperialists, out of their ambition to conquer the whole world, are unprecedentedly intensifying their manoeuvres for aggression, intervention and war against many countries and progressive people the world over. Without the struggle against U.S. imperialism, neither national liberation and independence, nor democracy and the victory of socialist cause, nor world peace and security can be achieved.

Under the leadership of Comrade William Kashtan, the Community Party of Canada has set forth its far-reaching goal of struggle for victory in the cause of socialism and communism and is intensifying the struggle for democracy against monopoly and, at the same time, waging an indomitable anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

Your party opposes the U.S. acts to subordinate Canada and intervene in it and advocates the policy of "Canadianization" to achieve genuine political and economic independence. It is also resolutely fighting for the withdrawal of Canada from "NATO" and to prevent its involvement in the U.S. programme of a nuclear war. Our party regards the struggle of your party as a just struggle which reflects the independent demand of the Canadian people and accords with the trend of our times to peace and democracy, national independence and socialism.

Occupying one half of our country for 40 years the U.S. imperialists are executing their policy of colonial enslavement there; they are trying to create "two Koreas" and make South Korea their permanent nuclear bridgehead to invade the Asian Continent. The South Korean people and youth and students, who have realized the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists through their long experience, have now ridden themselves of the U.S. worship and U.S. phobia, and are bravely rising up in the anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation.

Our party and people will get the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons withdrawal from South Korea and reunify the country with the united efforts of the entire Korean nation, thereby achieving their long-cherished desire and contributing to the cause of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

During the Fatherland Liberation War of our people, the Communist Party of Canada condemned the barbarous invasion of the U.S. imperialists and waged a mass struggle against dispatch of troops to the Korean front by the reactionary Canadian authorities who followed the U.S. imperialists. And today it opposes the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy towards Korea and invariably supports our people's cause of reunification. Our party and people are striving to succeed in the revolution and construction in Korea and, at the same time, are exerting all their efforts to strengthen and develop the international revolutionary movement.

We actively support the struggle waged by the Central American peoples, the Arab peoples and the Southern African peoples to oppose U.S. imperialism and its allies and stooges, achieve freedom and liberation and defend independence and sovereignty, as well as the just struggle of the peoples in all countries and regions of the world. When the communist and workers' parties and all the revolutionary forces the world over wage a dynamic struggle in firm unity, the U.S. imperialists' strategy of world supremacy will inevitably fail and the just cause of the peoples for peace and progress will surely be accomplished.

You are visiting our country when our party members and working people are working hard on all fronts of socialist construction, upholding the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural, in order to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea. On this occasion you will have an opportunity to witness the brilliant successes made so far by our people in socialist construction under the leadership of our party and the grandiose struggle waged today by our party members and working people.

[Pyongyang Domestic adds: Believing that the current visit of Comrade William Kashtan to our country will bear good fruit, I propose a toast to the fraternal friendship and unity between the WPK and the Communist Party of Canada, to the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement, to the victory of the joint anti-U.S. cause of the world's people, to the health of esteemed William Kashtan and his wife, and to the health of the intimate members of the delegation of the Communist Party of Canada.]

In conclusion Comrade Kim Il-song expressed the belief that the current visit of Comrade William Kashtan to our country would bear good fruit.

MADAGASCAR PRESIDENT VISITS, HOLDS TALKS

Kim Il-song Speaks at Banquet

SK052300 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 5 Oct 35

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea spoke at a grand banquet he arranged today in honor of Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, on a visit to Korea.

President Kim Il-song says: This is your fourth visit to our country. This is not an ordinary thing. It clearly shows the admirable friendship between us.

[Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 2200 GMT on 5 October carries a text of the speech which adds: Esteemed Comrade President Didier Ratsiraka, Malagasy guests, comrades, and friends: Today our people are receiving with joyful emotion esteemed Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and our intimate friend and comrade-in-arms, who has come to our country with special affection.

[I am very happy to meet you again and warmly welcome your visit to our country. This is your fourth visit to our country. This is not an ordinary thing. It clearly shows the admirable friendship between us. I feel deep emotions rising anew and deeper friendship in meeting you again after a long time.]

He continues: The fact that you are visiting our country at a time when our people are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of our party following the grand celebration of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of our country, gives them greater pleasure and adds lustre to our holiday.

The past forty years after the end of the Second World War is a historic period which has witnessed a great change in the development of the world situation. Amid the strong current of revolutionary change when socialism is being expanded to a worldwide scope and the peoples of the overwhelming majority of the Asian, African and Latin-American countries are attaining national independence, our two countries, Korea and Madagascar, have been strengthened and developed to be dignified independent and sovereign states, and are vigorously advancing along the road of socialism.

The celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the independence of Madagascar and the 10th anniversary of the start of socialist revolution held in your country last June demonstrated the successes achieved by your people in eliminating the aftermath of colonial rule and creating a new life, as well as their united might. Building a new society and creating a new life is not smooth road for the peoples of newly independent states. For many years after independence the people of Madagascar also were not freed from their subordinate relations in which they had to depend on other countries. However, only after they hailed Comrade Didier Ratsiraka as the leader of the nation, could they achieve national unity and stability and enter the broad road of independent development.

In the past ten years your people have built the basis of national industry and developed agriculture to attain self-sufficiency in food, in accordance with the charter of socialist revolution which you put forward. As a result, they have done away with starvation and poverty and have taken a big step forward in the work of achieving the country's rehabilitation and development. Firmly confident of the future of the revolution, your people are now making persistent efforts to strengthen the independence of the economy and build the foundation of socialism, and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar is fairly advancing as a dignified and authoritative newly-emerging country.

Under the banner of non-alignment, Madagascar is working hard to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and expedite the complete liberation of Africa. We highly appreciate the brilliant success made by the fraternal people of Madagascar in the building of a new society under your correct leadership, and express our firm solidarity with your just cause. Although the peoples of many countries on the African Continent have won independence, they are still suffering from starvation, poverty and diseases and face many difficulties owing to the evil consequence of the former colonial rule. The situation is getting more and more complicated and strained in southern Africa as time passes, owing to the barbarous apartheid of the racist regime of South Africa and its suppression of the people as well as its continual aggression, subversive activities and sabotages against the neighbouring countries. This causes apprehension on the part of the people throughout the world.

The Korean people sternly denounce the outrageous apartheid and moves of aggression against the neighbouring countries which the South African racist regime is pursuing at the instigation of the imperialists. In the future, too, they will stand firm on the side of all the African people and render positive support and encouragement to their sacred struggle to liberate Africa completely and build an independent and prosperous new Africa.

The Korean and Madagascan people formed an inseparable bond of friendship in the struggle against imperialism and for independence, and this relation has further consolidated and developed with the passage of time. The present situation calls upon the non-aligned and other Third World countries to make joint efforts, in closer unity, to oppose the daily intensifying imperialist policy of aggression and war, to safeguard peace, to abolish the old international economic order, an international lever for exploitation and plunder, and establish a new and fair one, and to achieve South-South cooperation on a wide scale.

In the future, too, our two peoples will fight on together, shoulder to shoulder, for the common cause of the peoples of the non-aligned and Third World countries, and cooperate closely in the international arena. We take pride in having in Africa the Madagascan people as our friends and revolutionary comrades-in-arms. The government and people of Madagascar consistently and fully support our fair and just proposals to reunify the country independently and peacefully after withdrawing the foreign troops from South Korea, as well as our people's endeavours to carry them into effect. For this I should like to express my heartfelt thanks to you, Comrade President, and to your government and people.

Esteemed Comrade President, your current visit to our country will serve as another important occasion for consolidating the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and developing them on to a higher stage, and will greatly encourage our people who are striving for socialist construction and national reunification. On this occasion we shall exchange our views on different matters of mutual concern and further deepen our brotherly friendship and comradely fidelity.

[Pyongyang Domestic adds: At this place overflowing with a peaceful and harmonious atmosphere in meeting an intimate friend, I propose a toast to the militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Malagasy peoples, to the prosperity of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, to the unity of the people of the world supporting independence, to the health of esteemed Comrade President Didier Ratsiraka and his wife, to the happiness of his family, to the health of the guests from Madagascar, and to the health of many comrades and friends here.]

President Kim Il-song proposed a toast to the prosperity of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and to the health of esteemed Comrade President Didier Ratsiraka and the happiness of his family.

Kim, Ratsiraka Hold Talks

SK061000 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0939 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA) — Talks were held here today between President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and President Didier Ratsiraka of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. Present at the talks on our side were Vice-President of the DPRK Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Minister of Public Health Pak Myong-pin and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop.

Present on the opposite side were Jean Bemananjara, minister of foreign affairs; Jean Jacques Seraphin, minister of health; Jose Andrianoelison, minister of agricultural production and agrarian reform; Jean Jacques Maurice, Malagasy ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea; and others. The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Tete-a-Tete Talks

SK081121 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA) -- Tete-a-tete talks were held today between President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and President Didier Ratsiraka of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. A sincere and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the talks.

KIM IL-SONG PROMULGATES SOCIAL MAINTENANCE DECREE

SK051115 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA) -- The social maintenance system for the cooperative farmers will be enforced in Korea from January 1, 1986. This is declared in a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea "on enforcing the social maintenance system for the cooperative farmers" promulgated by the great leader President Kim Il-song on October 4.

The decree says: It is a consistent policy firmly maintained by our party to provide our farmers freed from the exploitation and oppression with all conditions for enjoying a more independent and creative life to their heart's content. Our party and the government of the republic carried out the agrarian reform after the liberation of the country so as to free our peasants from the medieval exploitation and oppression, make them the master of the land and realise their long-cherished desire for doing farming in their land.

Our party and the government of the republic established a most advanced socialist rural economic system in this land by correctly organizing and directing the movement for agricultural cooperativization after the war. After the establishment of socialist system they completely abolished agricultural tax in kind and took measures to conduct all capital construction and modern housing construction in the countryside at state expense in accordance with the policy put forward in "theses on the socialist rural question in our country", thus further consolidating the economic foundation of the cooperative farms and rapidly raising the living standards of the farmers. Our farmers are leading a happy life to their heart's content without any worry about food, clothing and housing, enjoying state benefits of all kinds such as free compulsory education, free medical treatment, maternity leave and rest and recuperation.

Today the material and technical foundations of our socialist rural economy have been incomparably strengthened and the agricultural production and the accumulated fund of the agricultural cooperative economy have constantly increased to lay a solid material foundation for giving benefits of social maintenance to the cooperative farmers. The decree says that the social maintenance system will be carried into effect from January 1, 1986.

NODONG SINMUN URGES SUPPLIES FOR CONSUMER GOODS

SK041510 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2138 GMT 24 Sep 85

[NODONG SINMUN 25 September editorial: "Let Us Preferentially Supply the Raw Materials Needed for the Production of Consumer Goods"]

[Text] As the struggle for the light industrial revolution is being waged, the production of people's consumer goods is constantly increasing. Under these circumstances, more raw materials and resources are required everywhere. Under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, modern light industrial plants have been built throughout the country, and these plants have great production capacities. If raw materials and resources are adequately supplied, the might of the production capacities of these plants can be further displayed. To epochally increase the production of people's consumer goods, our party regards it as an important political task to have all sectors of the people's economy help light industry, while ensuring that the materials needed for the production of people's consumer goods are preferentially supplied. Preferentially supplying the raw materials and resources needed for the production of people's consumer goods is one of the important tasks facing the sectors of the people's economy today.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: What is important in helping light industry is the swift production and supply of facilities, raw materials, and resources.

For the swift production and supply of the facilities, raw materials, and resources needed for the production of people's consumer goods, above all, all functionaries must adopt a stand of assuming responsibility for the production of consumer goods. The work for the light industrial revolution is for the purpose of providing even more affluent and civilized lives for the people. Thus, this is a task to be accomplished by all sectors of the people's economy, not only by the light industrial sector. Our party demands that the functionaries of all sectors of the people's economy assume responsibility for the production of people's consumer goods, because consumer goods are produced in close cooperation with other sectors. In producing consumer goods, all functionaries must adopt the stand that they will assume responsibility. With this stand, they must solve problems and organize their work. In particular, they must feel responsibility, as masters, that increasing the production of people's consumer goods ceaselessly depends on their sectors and units. They must exert efforts sincerely to this end.

What is important in preferentially supplying the raw materials and resources needed for the production of consumer goods is supplying the ordered products at one time. At present, except for vinalon and staple fibers, most of which are consumed by the light industrial sector, the consumption of other materials in the production of people's consumer goods is not very great. For instance, for the metallurgical industry, which supplies metal materials for light industry, it is no problem to preferentially supply the raw materials and resources needed for the production of consumer goods, if functionaries make efforts. All functionaries must give priority to solve the problems concerning the production of consumer goods over the problems of other sectors, and must carry out the organization of production and the supply of products in such a manner as to give priority to light industry. By so doing, the needed materials must be preferentially supplied for the production of people's consumer goods.

One of the questions which must be emphasized in supplying raw materials and resources is to provide a reserve of important materials needed for the production of people's consumer goods.

The functionaries of all sectors and units must struggle to fulfill their production quotas for the production of materials for which a reserve must be provided, and the organizations concerned must establish a proper supply system, and ensure swift supply.

The chemical industry performs a main function in supplying the raw materials and resources needed for the production of people's consumer goods. The functionaries of the chemical industry must conduct production organization in a rational manner, and must mobilize hidden resources. By so doing, they must accomplish their given mission responsibly. To increase the production of chemical products, a proper supply system is necessary. All sectors of the people's economy must responsibly produce and supply coal and many other raw materials and resources needed by the chemical industry. At the same time, supply work must be preferentially carried out for the plants and enterprises which produce raw materials and resources for light industry. The administrative and economic organizations must actively help the light industrial plants. This is important to implement the party's policy of making the functionaries of all sectors of the national economy equally assume responsibility for the people's lives. The experience of the functionaries of the Ministry of the Mining Industry who helped the Pyongsong synthetic leather plant drastically increase production by responsibly supplying raw materials and resources through actively digging out hidden resources and potential shows that the support of the administrative and economic organizations for the light industrial plants is a great help for increasing the production of people's consumer goods. The functionaries of the ministers of the State Administration Council and of the administrative and economic organizations, by following the examples set by the Ministries of the Mining Industry and Land and Sea Transportation, must actively carry out the work to help the light industrial plants in a manner worthy of masters.

Transport is as important as production. If the raw materials and resources are not swiftly transported for the production of people's consumer goods, consumer good production cannot increase. Recently, the functionaries of the Ministry of Railways have transported the materials to be used by light industry by giving priority to this work. In accordance with the examples they have set, the functionaries of the railway transport sector must preferentially transport the raw materials and resources needed for the production of people's consumer goods. At the same time, they must properly carry out the organizational work to transport the materials in small quantities through use of passenger trains. By so doing, they must bring about new great upsurges in the production of people's consumer goods.

SYMPOSIUM ON KOGURYO CULTURE HELD IN JAPAN

SK080010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1100 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo September 18 (KNS-KCNA) -- A symposium on the Culture of Koguryo (an ancient dynasty of Korea) and the ancient culture of Japan was held at Takarazuka, Hyogo Prefecture, Japan, on September 14. It was attended by members of the organizing committee for the exhibition of Koguryo culture, the sponsor organization, and many Japanese scholars and figures. Invited there were the members of the DPRK academic delegation for the exhibition of Koguryo culture and social scientists of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon). A heated discussion took place at the symposium on the relations between Koguryo culture and ancient Japanese culture such as the relations between old tombs of mural paintings of the Koguryo Dynasty and old tombs of mural paintings in Takamatsuzuka, Japan, and the relations between Koguryo and Japan written on the stone monument at the tomb of King Kwanggaeto. The speakers stressed that the symposium would help the Japanese people have a correct understanding of the time-honored culture of Koguryo which had a great influence on the cultural enlightenment of Japan and further strengthen academic exchange between scholars of Japan and Korea and friendly relations between the two peoples.

CEREMONY MARKS RECONSTRUCTION OF MARTYRS CEMETERY

SK081606 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1539 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA) -- The Taesongsan Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery has been reconstructed on an expansion basis on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

A ceremony for the completion of the cemetery was solemnly held on the spot on October 8.

The place of the ceremony was crowded with over 20,000 working people who came there to pay deep homage to the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs.

Attending the ceremony were Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council; Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yi Chong-ok, So Chol, Yon Hyong-muk, Ho Tam, Kim Hwan and O Kuk-yol, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Yi Kun-mo, Kye Ung-tae, Chon Byong-ho, An Sung-hak, Choe Kwang, Hong Song-yong, Kim Pok-sin, Chong Chun-ki, Hyon Mu-kwang and Kang Hui-won, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk and Chae Hui-chong, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Chang-chu, vice-premier; Chon Mun-sop, chairman of the State Control Commission; members and alternate members of the WPK Central Committee; department directors of the WPK Central Committee; chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council; leading personnel of political parties and social organisations; leading functionaries of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press; generals of the Korean People's Army; anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and bereaved families of fallen anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

Invited there were diplomatic envoys and embassy officials of foreign countries in Pyongyang.

Comrade Kang Son-san made an address on the occasion. He said: Lying in state in the cemetery are revolutionary martyrs who performed undying feats by struggling with all devotion for the liberation of the country and the freedom and happiness of the people, the founding of our party and its strengthening and development and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, upholding the chuche-based line of the Korean revolution.

In order to convey down through generations to come the feats of the revolutionary martyrs who fell in the devoted struggle for the party and revolution, the country and people, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party centre saw to it that bronze statues of revolutionary soldiers were erected in different parts of the country, schools, cities and factories were named after them and a revolutionary martyrs cemetery was built on the ridge of Mt. Taesong in October 1975.

Our party took measures to more excellently reconstruct and expand the cemetery in conformity with the desires of the people and requirements of the time to better convey to the rising generations the exploits performed by the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs in the sacred anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for the party and the revolution and glorify the glorious traditions of our revolution forever, and energetically guided the construction project to be completed in the shortest possible period.

Saying that it is very important in purely carrying forward the revolutionary cause of the working class and ensuring the inheritance of the party to respect and give a place of honor to the revolutionary martyrs who devoted their lives to the struggle for hewing out the path of the revolution under the guidance of the leader of the working class, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il gave a meticulous guidance to the construction work so that the cemetery could be built to be one more monumental edifice of our era.

The cemetery is, indeed, a grand monument representing the revolutionary sense of obligation of our party for the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners and its unshakable will to carry forward and develop the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese struggle generation after generation.

Comrade Kang Song-San cut the red tape hanging across the gate of the cemetery.

Then, cloths were unveiled from a monument bearing a personal epitaph of President Kim Il-song reading "The noble revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs will dwell forever in the hearts of our party and our people.

"Kim Il-song, October 10, 1985"

And from the wreath-laying stand with the Medal of the Hero of the Republic carved in relief.

Wreaths were laid in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the DPRK Central People's Committee and Administration Council and in the name of anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs.

Wreaths were also placed in the name of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, the Ministry of Public Security, commissions and ministries of the Administration Council, central organs, party and power organs, administrative and economic bodies, working people's organizations, industrial establishments, cooperative farms and schools in Pyongyang, the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and the diplomatic corps accredited to Korea.

Working people of various strata placed bunches of flowers.

The attendants observed a moment's silence in tribute to the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs who devoted their precious lives to the revolutionary struggle, remaining faithful to the party and the leader with singleheartedness.

The party and government cadres and attendants went round the cemetery in humble reverence.

STATEMENT ON 2D ANNIVERSARY OF RANGOON BOMBING

SK082348 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] The government yesterday urged North Korea to show its sincerity and good faith in the South-North dialogue for the reunification of the divided country, by renouncing its policy of violent revolution. In a statement issued on the second anniversary of the Rangoon bombing attack, Culture-Information Minister Yi Won-hong said, "North Korean authorities have failed to make even a frank confession, let alone an apology."

The government spokesman's statement said that it has been known to the whole world that the North Korean regime engineered the bombing attack which killed 17 South Koreans including four cabinet ministers.

"We could have responded to the violence with violence for penalty but did not do so, suppressing our sorrow and anger with endurance and self-control," the statement went on.

He pointed out that North Korea has speeded military build-up, including the introduction of MIG-23, jet fighter-bombers from the Soviet Union. They even abducted a South Korean fishing boat on the high seas off the West Coast last Sunday, it said. "But," the statement added, "our government will continue the dialogue consistently to achieve the long-cherished peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula and deter any North Korean attempt to invade the South."

RED CROSS HEAD CONTACTS NORTH ON SHIP RETURN

SK081050 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] On 8 October, Kim Sang-hyop, president of the ROK Red Cross Society, sent notice by telephone to Son Song-pil, chairman of the North Korean Red Cross Society, requesting that the North Korean Red Cross Society cooperate in returning the "Kyeyong-ho No 2" of Pusan registry and its 12 crewmen that were captured by a patrol boat of the North side while fishing on the open waters of the West Sea on 6 October. In his telephone notice, President Kim Sang-hyop said that, according to the authorities concerned on our side, the "Kyeyong-ho No 2" of Pusan registry, with 12 crewmen aboard including Skipper Pak Song-ki, was seized by a patrol boat from the North side at around 2000 on 6 October while fishing on open waters 41 miles west of the Paengnyong Island and requested that the North Korean Red Cross Society render active cooperation in the return of the "Kyeyong-ho No 2" and crew at an early date on the basis of the humanitarianism of Red Cross and compatriotic love.

REPORTAGE ON IBRD/IMF MEETING, PARTICIPANTS

Secretary Baker Proposes Loans

SK080925 Seoul YONHAP in English 0903 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 8 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The United States Tuesday proposed that the commercial banks newly lend 20 billion U.S. dollars to the heavily indebted developing countries for the next three years to help those countries suffering from the ever-deteriorating external debt problems. Speaking before the 40th annual meeting of the World Bank and IMF, which opened here Tuesday, U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker also proposed a fifty-percent increase in the disbursements of the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank to principal debtors from the current level of nearly six billion dollars.

The U.S. secretary, however, ruled out additional loans from the United States to the developing countries. "Our assessment of the commitment required by the banks to the entire group of heavily indebted middle income developing countries would be net new lending in the range of 20 billion dollars for the next three years," he said. "I would like to see the banking community make a pledge to provide these amounts of new lending and make it publicly, provided the debtor countries also make similar growth-oriented policy commitments as their part of the cooperative effort," Baker said.

Noting that there is ample room to expand the World Bank's fast disbursing lending to support growth-oriented policies of debtor countries, the secretary said an increase in such lending can serve as a "catalyst" for commercial bank lending. "A serious effort to develop the programs of the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) could increase their disbursements to principal debtors by roughly 50 percent from the current annual level of nearly six billion dollars," he stated. To solve the debt problems, Baker said that there must be a "program for sustained growth," incorporating three essential and mutually reinforcing elements. The elements are: The adoption by principal debtor countries of comprehensive macroeconomic and structural policies, supported by international financial institutions, to promote growth and balance of payments adjustment, and to reduce inflation; a continued central role for the IMF; and increased lending by the private banks in support of comprehensive economic adjustment programs.

Baker emphasized that the United States does not support a departure from the "case-by-case debt strategy" it adopted three years ago. "This approach has served us well; we should continue to follow it," he said. It (case-by-case strategy) recognizes the inescapable fact that the particular circumstances of each country are different, he explained. Its main components, fundamental adjustment measures within the debtor nations and conditionality in conjunction with lending, remain essential to the restoration of external balance and longer-term growth, he added.

The U.S. secretary suggested that adequate financing can be made available through a combination of private creditors and multilateral institutions working cooperatively, but only where there are reasonable prospects that growth will occur. "Sound policies in the principal debtor countries will not only promote growth, but will also stimulate the needed private bank lending. And it will be important that these policies be supported by the IMF complemented by the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)," he said.

Baker further called on the international financial institutions, including the IMF and the World Bank, to play an important role in strengthening the debt strategy to promote growth.

On the problems of low-income debtor countries, with protracted balance of payments problems, Baker said that special efforts are being made to assist these countries, but more can and should be done to improve their long-term prospects. The United States believes that the resource provided by the trust fund reflows provide a unique opportunity to help address the economic problems of the poorest countries with protracted balance of payments difficulties, he said.

Referring to the importance of increasing commercial bank flows to the principal debtors, Baker stressed an urgent need for efforts to expand the World Bank's co-financing operations and urged the delegates to support the establishment of Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA). The enhanced program of the International Finance Corporation, with an expanded capital base, and the recently negotiated MIGA are two important bank group initiatives in support of developing countries, he stressed.

Japan's Takeshita Speaks

SK081241 Seoul YONHAP in English 1229 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Seoul, Oct 8 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Japan is opposed to major institutional changes in the current international monetary system, although it has developed some signs of weaknesses, Japanese Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita said Tuesday.

Addressing the joint annual meeting of the World Bank (IBRD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which opened here Tuesday, the Japanese finance minister said that a return to a generalized system of fixed exchange rates, which has been coveted by many developing countries, is "unrealistic" at the present time. Rather, the functioning of the current system must be augmented in order to "achieve greater stability of exchange rates to further contribute to the enhancement of world economy and free trade," Takeshita, who also serves as chairman of the Group of Ten ministers and governors, said.

In order to strengthen the functioning of the current system, the economic performance of individual nations must be "converged in the direction of sustainable non-inflationary growth." To this end, "sound and consistent policies must be implemented and artificial barriers and structural rigidities must be removed," Takeshita emphasized.

Welcoming the latest developments in the current exchange rate system, Takeshita said Japan would continue to seek measures to appreciate its yen against the dollar. "Japan's trade and current account surpluses have expanded due mainly to exogenous factors beyond its control. The yen/dollar exchange rate has not fully reflected such current account surpluses primarily because of the interest rate differential. Japan has strongly desired to correct the strong dollar and weak yen, which is indispensable for rectifying the external imbalance," Takeshita said. In order to get the deteriorating world economy rolling again on the right track, he said, the following two things must be done: First, "the achievement of sustained non-inflationary growth by drawing on the vitality of the private sector, and second, the maintenance and strengthening of the free trade system."

Turning to the current global debt problems, Takeshita said that the productive capacity of the economies of indebted countries must be improved, through adjustment policies. "This would provide substitutes for imports and increase exports, and thereby accomplish the needed correction of structural disequilibrium in the balance of payments," he said.

Says Tariffs To Decrease

SK090653 Seoul YONYAP in English 0619 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 9 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The Japanese Government plans to lower tariff rates on 24 South Korean commodities imported to Japan, Noboru Takeshita, Japan's finance minister, said Wednesday. In a press conference for Korean reporters, Takeshita said that draft revisions of Japanese tariff laws covering the 24 products will be submitted to the Japanese Diet, which is scheduled to open on Oct. 14. The reduced tariffs will be implemented next year, beginning on Jan. 1, he said. The 24 commodities include seven agro-fisheries products and 17 manufactured goods. South Korea has asked Japan to reduce tariffs on 59 items. Because the Japanese yen is now undervalued, it will appreciate against the U.S. dollar for a while, Takeshita said. He said he does not know how much the value of yen will continue to rise, however. Japan plans to disburse more than 40 billion U.S. dollars through its medium-term official development assistance programs from 1986-92, Takeshita said. Korean-Japanese economic relations will continue to improve during that period, he added.

Meets Chon Tu-hwan

OW081357 Tokyo KYODO in English 0840 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Seoul, Oct 8 KYODO -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Tuesday asked Japanese Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita for Japan's further economic cooperation. The request came when the President received a courtesy call from Takeshita now attending an International Monetary Fund (IMF)-World Bank meeting in Seoul.

The president told Takeshita that the present South Korean economic development is owed to the free economy system. He also said his country's growth cannot be attained without economic stability and asked Japan for further consideration. During the 30-minute meeting, Takeshita said the IMF gathering will give South Korea impetus to vitalize the country just as happened to Japan following a similar conference in Tokyo in 1964.

PRC Delegate Addresses Session

SK081304 Seoul YONHAP in English 1257 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Seoul, Oct 8 (OANA-YONHAP) -- China Tuesday warned industrial countries that the world economy will not be improved on a sustainable basis unless the economic difficulties of the developing nations are solved. "In this context, it is important that industrial countries must take into account the impact of their policies on the world economy as a whole, and on the developing countries in particular," the chief Chinese delegate told the joint IBRD-IMF meeting here.

Liu Hongru, vice chairman of the council and first deputy governor of the People's Bank of China, said the present exchange rate system tends to have a "disproportionate negative effect" on the developing countries, requiring for them to call for corrective measures. In a keynote speech, Liu, the chief Chinese delegate, also said the "asymmetrical" surveillance of the IMF should be rectified to perform its crucial function for an orderly international monetary and financial system. "At present, fund surveillance is asymmetrical, as it is effective only in the case of those developing countries that have to use fund resources, while it is not at all effective for the industrial countries," he said.

Referring to the allocation of the Special Drawing Rights (SDR), the Chinese delegate expressed regret that there has been no progress on that issue in the fourth basic period, saying a new allocation is particularly needed at this time.

Liu cited the decline in the flow of funds from the commercial banks to the developing countries, particularly to the debtor nations, along with official development assistance to them that reached its lowest level as the factors needing a progress on the issue of the allocation of SDR.

Saying the debt burdens of developing countries pose a very serious threat to the world economy, Liu voiced hope that the IMF would reorient its adjustment programs to emphasize growth rather than demand management and relax conditionality. He said serious shortage of concessional flows created difficulties for the adjustment process in the low-income developing countries and added China supports the recommendations made by the task force on concessional flows and that donor countries' increase in the supply of official development assistance.

FRG MINISTER, KIM SONG-CHIN MEET

SK081152 Seoul YONHAP in English 1059 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 8 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Juergen Warnke, West Germany's Federal Minister of economic cooperation, met Tuesday with Kim Song-chin, South Korea's minister of science and technology, in Kim's office here. They discussed ways to develop bilateral cooperation in the field of science and technology on a long-term basis.

Kin proposed to Warnke that Korea and West Germany work together on science and technology projects, on a reciprocal basis, and that they transfer the technologies that they jointly develop to Third World countries. Warnke arrived here on Oct. 3 for the Seoul IBRD/IMF joint annual conference and is scheduled to leave Korea on Wednesday.

West Germany's Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation offers about six billion marks (about 1.5 billion U.S. dollars; one mark is worth about 0.38 dollars) annually in loans and technical assistance to foreign countries. For the 1985-85 project year, Germany has provided Korea 23 million marks (about 6 million dollars) worth of assistance in 10 technological projects, including the training of welding engineers.

French Minister on Improved Ties

SK090319 Seoul YONHAP in English 0306 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 9 (YONHAP) -- Pierre Berezgoy, French minister of economics, finance and budget, said Tuesday that he expects mutual investments and bilateral trade between Korea and France to grow significantly in the future. In a press conference for South Korean reporters, Berezgoy said that he knows nothing about a French plan to build a nuclear power plant in North Korea. "At present, it is an unfounded report," he said. Berezgoy is in Seoul for the four-day 40th Annual IBRD/IMF Joint Conference, which opened Tuesday.

In a meeting preceding the opening session of the joint conference, delegates, from the "Group of 5" nations -- the United States, Britain, West Germany, France and Japan -- discussed measures to help solve the global debt problems and reviewed the economic growth of individual nations, Berezgoy said. The French minister said, in response to a question, that the group of 5 nations do not plan to meet in the near future.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S SPEECH TO 'GROUP OF 77' VIEWED

SK050239 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Oct 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Address to Group 77"]

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kyong's speech before the ninth annual meeting of the Group of 77 raised three major points regarding Seoul's position on the United Nations, trade problems and cooperation with Third World nations.

Addressing the foreign ministers of the group gathered at the United Nations, Minister Yi reiterated our interest in becoming a U.N. member in accordance with the principle of universality so that the Republic of Korea can further contribute to realizing a better world through the international forum.

It has been a standing policy of Seoul to join the United Nations and play an active part in the cause of international peace, security and prosperity through closer co-operation among nations. However, obstruction by North Korea's allies and fellow travelers has prevented Seoul from doing so thus far. This absurdity must be ended as soon as possible.

Regarding the recent controversies over international economic friction, Yi warned that reckless pursuit of protectionist measures will inevitably bring about a paralysis of the international economic system.

He deplored the lack of firm political will needed to cure the world's economic malaise and overcome any nationalistic, inward-looking approaches to the problems. He went on to emphasize the importance of promoting a North-South dialogue to end the present dilemma, calling for reactivation of vigorous development in the South that could give impetus to economic recovery in the North.

The complementarity of the North and the South were noted by Yi as he described recovery in the North as being necessary to provide better conditions for continued growth in the South. The only way to narrow the gap and eliminate a source of ambivalence will be for both to work together in a spirit of live and let live, Yi said.

Korea's stake in productive economic consultations and cooperation among the developing countries who make up the Group of 77 was reaffirmed with Yi's endorsement of the decisions made during the New Delhi meeting on the global system of trade preferences, support for establishing a South Bank as well as a multi-sectoral information network.

Today's world economy is at a crossroads. It is mired in disputes over resources, trade barriers and income discrepancies. All concerned must join hands to keep it afloat lest we risk scuttling the troubled ship.

SOUTH 'WILLING' TO HOLD OLYMPIC EVENTS IN NORTH

SK091038 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Report by correspondent Pak Song-pom, from Lausanne]

[Text] At North-South sports talks being held in Lausanne, Switzerland, the North Korean side demanded cohosting of the Seoul Olympics. Meanwhile, the ROK side revealed that it is willing to examine the question of allocating a few sports games to North Korea.

It has been learned that, at the North-South sports talks which were held in closed-door session at the IOC headquarters last night, Korean time, the ROK side conveyed to the North Korean side, through the IOC, its stand that the North Korean side persisted in the unrealizable assertion that North and South Korea, respectively should each host half of the Seoul Olympic Games, but the matter of cohosting the Seoul Olympics is not a matter for discussion, and it is willing to allocate the preliminary games of a few sports events to North Korea. It has also been learned that the IOC has taken the position that dialogue is being held within the framework of observing the decision of its General Assembly in 1981 and the content of the contract between the IOC and the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee and between the IOC and Seoul City.

DJP STATEMENT ON KIM YONG-SAM DIALOGUE WITH JSP

SK011347 Seoul YONHAP in English 1331 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 5 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) Saturday expressed "deep concern" over opposition politician Kim Yong-sam's agreement that New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) will cooperate closely with Japan Socialist Party (JSP)

The DJP described Kim, who is now visiting Japan, as an "irresponsible" politician, indulging in easy-going and nonsensical politicking, because he contacted the leader of the JSP, which, it said, recognizes North Korea as the sole legitimate government on the Korean peninsula. In a statement, the DJP also said that the JSP is a party supported by the Chochongnyon, a pro-Pyongyang organization of Korean residents in Japan, and a friend of North Korea's ruling Workers Party. The DJP also said that the Japanese opposition party has sympathized with Pyongyang's pet demand that U.S. troops be withdrawn from Korea.

In view of these facts, Sim Myong-po, the DJP's spokesman, said in the statement that it was nonsense and a delusion oblivious of the great cause of safeguarding the nation that he and Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the JSP, said that exchanges between South Korea's opposition NKDP and the JSP would be conducive to peace in Northeast Asia and would ease tensions on the Korean peninsula. Sim also criticized Kim for depending on foreign powers and flunkeyism in his approach to political development in Korea, national unification and the inter-Korean question.

Yi Min-u Defends JSP Exchange

SK080051 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Oct 85 p 4

[From the Column "Out and About"]

[Text] NKDP President Yi Min-u said yesterday, "It is wrong of the DJP to look at our proposed exchange with the Japan Socialist Party through colored glasses." The opposition party, he said, may be able to accomplish what the ruling party is unable to do, and vice versa, so that the national interests will be better served.

Yi expressed displeasure with news reports that JSP Secretary General Makoto Tanabe had asked North Korean leader Kim Il-song during his recent Pyongyang visit to allow his party's plan to seek exchanges with the NKDP. "If the exchange is realized, we will demand that the JSP offer a clear explanation of Tanabe's statement. If the statement proves true, we will try to get the JSP to correct its misconception of Korea," he said. Meanwhile NKDP vice president Kim Su-han said, "as far as I understand, JSP chairman Masashi Ishibashi voiced regrets over Tanabe's remarks during his meeting with Kim Yong-sam, co-chairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy."

STUDENTS OF 4 UNIVERSITIES STAGE DEMONSTRATIONS

SK080035 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Oct 85 p 8

[Text] Some 1,000 students from four universities in Seoul staged a violent demonstration on the campus of Seoul National University for about two hours yesterday afternoon. The student demonstrators clashed with riot policemen at the gate of the state-run university, hurling Molotov cocktails, stones and empty bottles toward the police forces. The demonstration was staged after the students declared that they would struggle to realize the goals of the "Sammin" movement. They said Sammin means democracy, nation and mass. They designated the five days from yesterday through Friday as the first period for their struggle.

Among the demonstrators were Ko Myong-sok, 22, a senior at Seoul National University, and two other students who have been sought by police for their leading role in staging demonstrations and other learning institutions. One citizen who allegedly represented all the labor unions in Seoul was in sight among the demonstrators. The demonstrators said in the rally held before the demonstration on the Acropolis Plaza that the "nature and intention" of big foreign powers, including the United States and Japan, should be made clear.

FRENCHMAN KILLED IN CLASH WITH KAREN REBELS

BK090248 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] At 0500 on 4 October, the base areas of the 4th and 5th Light Infantry Regiments under the supervision of the 44th Light Infantry Division's No 443 Tactical Operations in Karen State's Minhla region were attacked by about 150 Karen insurgents, including some Caucasian foreigners. Due to the courageous and valiant fight by our Armed Forces personnel, the insurgents suffered many casualties and retreated in disarray.

Among the many dead bodies left behind was that of a French national fully dressed in military uniform. Together with the dead Frenchman were found an HK-33, one American-made grenade, and a walkie-talkie. Found on the body of the foreigner were a French passport, a French identity card, a French driver's licence, a credit card, a French Diners Club card, a membership card to the Pink Panther Club of Bangkok, a watercraft operating license issued in France, a military map of Minhla region, 2 100-French franc notes, four crossed checks bearing the name of the dead Frenchman, 2 \$5 notes, 12,500-baht notes, and a knapsack with a spare military uniform.

The passport reveals that the citizen's name is (Clochard Clique) and the Christian name was (Jean-Philippe Maurice). He was born on 20 October 1957, in Paris. The address is listed as 55, Rue de Malakoffe, 92 Chateau, Aix-en-Bagnou.

The passport is endorsed with a Thai visa dated 25 January 1985.

There are Caucasians among the many casualties suffered by the Karen insurgents, and it was learned that they are being treated at a hospital in a foreign country.

Two soldiers from our side laid down their lives for the country while courageously fighting the Karen insurgents. Fifteen others were wounded.

SAN YU RECEIVES MOROCCAN SPECIAL ENVOY

BK080528 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0430 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] U San Yu, president and chairman of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, received Mohamed Benaissa, special envoy of the king of Morocco who is currently visiting Burma, at 0930 in the Credentials Hall at the People's Assembly Building.

Present on the occasion with President U San Yu were U Aye Ko, secretary of the Council of State; U Maung Mauyn Kha, prime minister; U Khin Maung Gyi, acting foreign minister and trade minister; Colonel Aung Myint Baw, director general of the Office of the President; and U Shwe Zin, director general of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry.

The visiting special envoy was accompanied by Mr (Mohamed Nil Inin), an attache from the Moroccan Foreign Ministry.

COMMENTARY ON BUILDING PARTY RANKS IN ARMY

BK060953 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 5 Oct 85

[KANGTOAP PADEVOAT editorial: "Our Armed Forces Must Temper Themselves and Behave in the Way Worthy of Being an Instrument for Defending the Party"]

[Text] Tempering ourselves and behaving in the way worthy of the army of the working class is an important issue, aside from being a factor in deciding the firm strength of our revolution, which must proceed side by side with the growth of our armed forces.

Under the direct leadership of the party, during the past more than 6 years, our armed forces have been strengthened and developed gradually toward the state of full mastery in all aspects. Thanks to their close solidarity with the Vietnamese army volunteers and with the support of the people, our cadres and combatants have become more capable in attacking and smashing the Pol Pot traitors and other Cambodian reactionaries along the Cambodian-Thai border, checking all their destructive activities and psychological warfare, and ensuring security for the people.

At a time when the revolutionary movement is gradually going through a transitional period toward socialism, the working class' self-tempering task has become that most important factor testifying to the real nature of the revolutionary army as an absolute and sharp instrument of the working class to defend the party. The working class is a class loyal to the fatherland which dares to sacrifice everything in the struggle to defend national independence and the people's freedom and to oppose the enemies of all stripes. The working class is a class in which all its members unite firmly and help each other in labor, the production drive, and in the struggle to protect their class' rights and interests. The working class has a tradition of uniting with all other working classes in the world and adhering firmly to the spirit of proletarian internationalist solidarity and dares to sacrifice everything, even life, for the rescue of other peoples victimized by oppressive acts of the imperialists and capitalists of all stripes. The working class is a well-disciplined class which struggles arduously, resolutely, and patiently. It has good ethics and follows a simple and thrifty lifestyle.

Our KPRP, which led the struggle to liberate our fatherland from the genocidal Pol Pot regime, is a party of the working class. It has correctly followed Marxist-Leninist lines which are very scientific. The victories scored by the Cambodian revolution and all other revolutionary movements in the world under the correct leadership of the working class' parties clearly prove that adhering to the working class ethics is the key factor and an important bulwark for ensuring the victory of the revolution. For this reason, the work to make the people, in general, and the people's revolutionary armed forces, in particular, temper themselves in working class ethics is the factor to prove our firm strength. By tempering themselves this way, cadres and combatants of our armed forces will be more capable in carrying out all tasks. At the same time, cadres will be able to turn themselves into good leading cadres while combatants will become well-disciplined and well-organized combatants who have good political, ideological, and organizational awareness. Briefly speaking, the nature and ethics of the working class constitute the sources of our capabilities to fulfill all tasks assigned by the party, thus rendering ourselves worthy of being the genuine forces of our revolution.

The ethics and nature of the army of our new regime are totally different from that of the armies in the old regimes -- particularly Pol Pot's army which is a brutal, barbarous, and inhuman instrument for killing the people -- which pursued such unhealthy phenomena as rankism, militarism, and bureaucratism and which exploited the people.

In the past, the development and progress of our army was rapid and focused on fighting the enemies. The task of tempering the soldiers' behavior has not been coordinated; sometime we possess fighting spirit but lack good behavior and character. Therefore, to strengthen our army in all fields, all levels of commanders -- particularly heads of the political section -- should pay attention to the building of a new character for the army. Cadres and combatants should be constantly strengthened politically and taught the working class spirit to make them grasp a correct revolutionary and scientific view.

The organizational structure should also be strengthened. Discipline should be strict; lower levels should obey higher ones; superiors be models for subordinates; party members models for the masses; and cadres models for combatants. This is the most important factor. There should be definite plans to set up regular political classes for cadres and combatants. These courses should reflect the good character and behavior of the revolutionary army and the bad character of the old society's army. A various meetings of party branches and youth union measures should be taken to improve good character and behavior and to eliminate improper phenomena. Pioneering and exemplary individuals should be quickly praised; these should be selected to become members of the party and youth union to strengthen the army's core force.

However, the first step requires that cadres be models in tempering themselves. They should be subjected to criticism and self-criticism from outstanding combatants, particularly model themselves on the good character and behavior of the Vietnamese volunteer army which is carrying out internationalist duties on our territory. This means that the tempering process is one requiring learning from each other with a highly awakened spirit in politics and organization. To understand these issues, our cadres and combatants should strive to temper themselves to be worthy of an army of our working class.

Despite the realization that there are complex and long-term difficulties to overcome, we should make efforts to quickly implement this process in a diligent spirit. We should not put this off to a later time. We should unite and build and make it a good habit and become scientific. If we can do this, our army will quickly and firmly advance and will be able to fulfill every party task, heighten its fighting capability and readiness to fight, and achieve the expansion of the party with the army. This will actively contribute to firmly building our working class party.

KAMPUCHEA EDITORIAL ON BUILDING MILITIA FORCES

BK071145 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 6 Oct 85

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "Build Firm Militia Forces"]

[Text] The historic victory on 7 January 1979 which was followed by the birth of the PRK has opened a new era for our Cambodian people -- an era of genuine independence and freedom. During the past 6 years under the correct leadership of the KPRP, there have been profound changes in Cambodia and the Cambodian people have scored great achievements in the cause of national defense and construction. In order to firmly defend our revolutionary achievements, our people from all walks of life throughout the country have taken part in all forms of struggle and, in cooperation with the armed forces, frustrate all maneuvers and sabotage activities of the enemies.

The national defense labor movement has been supported and carried out successfully by our people from all walks of life throughout the country. Implementing the slogan, a man is a combatant, our people in all localities have actively contributed to the movement against the enemies by giving information about and leading the way to the hideouts of the bandits and exposing the enemies mingled among the local people.

In addition to joining in the fight against the enemies, our people have been active in persuading misled persons to return to their families and the revolution. During the first 6 months of 1985, thanks to our people's persuasion, 3,000 misled persons turned themselves in to the revolutionary authorities, bringing along more than 1,000 guns.

Militia units are the positional armed forces which maintain close links with the production movement in their localities. They play an active role in the revolutionary movements, thus becoming the main forces of the local party and authorities for defending our people's peaceful life. Through the broad revolutionary movement of the masses, militia forces have grown both in terms of quality and quantity. Militiamen in various regions have cooperated closely with the district and provincial armed forces in launching sweeping operations against the enemies, thus effectively defending the traffic, roads, bridges, and localities. In some areas, militia forces have capably and independently conducted activities to ensure public order and security in localities and launched operations against the enemies.

In the first 6 months of 1985, militia forces put out of action thousands of enemies who had penetrated localities to rob and kill our people. The most outstanding feats were performed in Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Battambang, Kampot, and Kompong Speu Provinces. The self-defense units in all factories, enterprises, agricultural sites, and plantations have successfully carried out the production plans and effectively defended their production bases. Through actual practice, our militia forces have become more skillful in combat. They have gained more experience in combat and know how to protect themselves, initiate all forms of attack against the enemies, and defend villages and communes effectively, thus contributing to the fight on the forefront in winning greater victories in the cause of national defense.

Despite serious defeats, the enemies have not abandoned their maneuvers to sabotage our revolution and our people's rebirth. The Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have instigated the Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionaries to carry on their sabotage activities against the Cambodian revolution. After the serious defeats along the Cambodian-Thai border in the 1984-85 dry season inflicted by our KPRAF in close cooperation with the Vietnamese army volunteers, the enemies were compelled to break up into small groups and launch activities in communes and villages in an attempt to steal food, property, and weapons. In some areas, they disguised themselves as KPRAF members so that they could easily rob our people and steal our weapons and ammunition. Moreover, they have launched psychological warfare and spread rumors in an attempt to sabotage the Cambodia-Vietnam friendship, cause panic among the people, create instability, and cover up their defeats.

For this reason, all localities must heighten revolutionary vigilance by striving to defend themselves firmly at all times. They must not be too appeased nor underestimate the enemies. The party organs and state authorities at all levels must strive to persuade cadres, personnel, and people in localities to actively join in defending local order, security, and production drive. At the same time, they must stimulate the movement to persuade misled persons to return to their families and the revolution and correctly implement the party-state policy toward misled persons and their families. In particular, they must pay attention to the ideological training for and the organization and control of the local militia forces. Mass organizations in localities must set up plans for concrete assistance to families of militiamen in difficult living conditions and provide all kinds of facilities for militia forces to successfully fulfill their tasks to defend our revolutionary achievements.

SIHANOUK ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

BK041400 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] On 2 October, DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk solemnly addressed the general debate of the current 40th UN General Assembly before the heads of state, heads of government, and foreign ministers of 159 UN member-countries. The following are excerpts of important passages of this address:

After saluting and expressing warm greetings to the president of the UN General Assembly, the UN secretary general, and delegates of all UN member-countries attending the current 40th UN General Assembly, the samdech said: As the victorious 40th anniversary of the United Nations is drawing near, I would like to express my most affectionate respect for our organization. No other organization can replace the United Nations which represents the conscience of the civilized world. The United Nations is the only assembly in which all large and small countries can participate with their full right and where they can express their opinion freely. These countries can make proposals, present protests, and express their concerns to the world community, and they can appeal to the world community whenever they hold that there are threats to their freedom and existence. The United Nations is a most famous and prestigious platform where legitimate rights of all countries are protected. Resolutions adopted by the United Nations -- despite the fact that this organization has no means to impose their implementation -- bear a universally recognized spiritual importance that no one can violate with a light heart. For example, those who violate the UN resolutions usually try to conduct all kinds of maneuverings, be it gentlemanly or tricky and cunning, in order to whitewash themselves.

The United Nations is the last source of hope for the oppressed people. Time and again, the United Nations has shaped the currents of history with its patience, perservance, and wisdom. In the case of our unfortunate Cambodia which has been invaded and colonized by its more powerful imperialist neighbor, we wholeheartedly call on the United Nations to fulfil this goal.

At its birth in 1945, the United Nations had only 51 member-countries. As of last year, there are 159 member-countries. This number will certainly increase in the coming years. For this reason, it can be said that the United Nations of which, I would like to recall, Cambodia has been a member since 1955 while Vietnam has been so only since 1977, has a universal character.

On 31 May 1984, the UN secretary general issued the following statement: In my opinion, the 40th founding anniversary of the United Nations is an opportunity for all member-states to reaffirm their pledge to defend the principles and objectives defined in the UN Charter. In conclusion, I wish to express my particular hope that 1985 will be the year of peace, a year of solution of all conflicts, a year of detente, a year of international cooperation, and a year of friendship among nations. Therefore, an anniversary may be turned into a festival. I think in particular of a frightening turning point of the arms race and all protracted disputes yet to be settled.

Samdech Sihanouk continued: May all these wishes of the UN secretary-general be fulfilled in this memorable year. My delegation will make every effort to contribute to the fulfillment of these wishes. We sincerely wish that the conflicting party to our east shows the same sense of responsibility and the same intention for harmony and peace.

The samdech said: The resolution of the UN General Assembly adopted on 10 January 1985 decided that the motto of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations is: "The United Nations for a better world," and expressed best wishes and expectations that 1985 would open a permanent era of peace and justice, and era of socioeconomic progress and development, and an era of independence for all nations in the world. The resolution adopted by the committee organized the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations on 11 April 1985 stated that the general debate will be held for 3 weeks as usual from 23 September to 11 October and speeches by heads of state during this period will be placed within the framework of the celebration. The slogan of the current UN General Assembly is: All governments and peoples regard the 40th anniversary of the United Nations as an opportunity to reiterate their confidence in the principles and goals of the UN Charter.

It will be announced on 24 October that 1986 is the year of international peace. To the unfortunate Cambodians, this is the last chance for them to be saved from the sea of great misery and humiliation in which they have been drifting for years now. Will the SRV and the Soviet Union, which has supported Vietnam against my people, be willing to prove themselves worthy of their quality as members of the United Nations? Will they respect the UN resolutions and Charter? If they do not, what will be the future of my people and that of other peoples, victims of injustice? What will be the prospects for world peace, the supreme ambition of the peoples in the world? We, Cambodians, have never concealed our desire to seek an equitable and honorable political settlement of the difference between us on the one hand and Vietnam -- our neighbor -- and its Cambodian proteges in Phnom Penh on the other.

Recently, with the support of our coalition government, the friendly ASEAN countries -- to whom I would like to express my salutations here for their great goodwill -- proposed that the SRV which may include the Cambodian authorities in Phnom Penh in a Hanoi delegation hold an indirect talk with us. But Vietnam has categorically rejected this proposal by ASEAN and our side. Vietnam and the Phnom Penh puppets, supported by the Soviet Union, have rejected all our peace proposals, conciliation, and guarantees. All these proposals were defined in my speeches made at the United Nations in 1983 and 1984.

At present, Vietnam is making a lot of fuss about what it calls progress achieved in the process of the political settlement of the Southeast Asia problem and the Cambodia question and it has pretended to request that the international community not thwart this development. This is but a new fallacious maneuver aimed at extricating itself from the growing isolation in which it is driven and evading the condemnation voiced once again by our assembly which, since 1979, has kept demanding the total and unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia so that the Cambodian people can freely decide their own destiny.

Today, as evidenced by many statements by distinguished representatives of member states of the United Nations from this rostrum, the international community continues to firmly abide by this just position and to earnestly demand that Vietnam put an end to its aggression against Cambodia. Peace- and justice-loving nations are clearly aware, today more than ever, that Vietnam's objective is to absorb Cambodia into an Indochinese Federation under Hanoi's domination.

Being unable to realize its criminal scheme in Cambodia by force of arms, Vietnam has tried to achieve it through diplomatic maneuvers and has made itself known as the boss by speaking and acting on behalf of the so-called Indochina federation in a most arrogant and insolent manner.

The samdech went on to say: At a time when the Cambodia question which, every year, every month, and almost every day, is causing growing damage and devastation to my country, increasing the sufferings of my people, and causing many more of my citizens to perish, has not yet found a solution, I would like to stress that our resistance against the occupiers has not been, as claimed by Hanoi and Phnom Penh, seriously weakened by the so-called big victories of the last Vietnamese dry season offensive. But the fact is that the tactic we have carried out ever since, in the form of daring attacks deep in the interior of the zones occupied by the enemy and the regions near Phnom Penh, has caused the most serious concern for the occupiers and their Cambodian proteges.

Afterwards, the samdech quoted several articles and reports carried by various foreign newspapers and news agencies dealing with Vietnam's difficulties in Cambodia, with the current sinking state of Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia, with the intensification of powerful guerrilla activities of the Cambodian resistance forces which have cut off strategic transportation lines of the enemy, such as Routes 5 and 6 and the Phnom Penh-Battambang and Phnom Penh-Kompong Som railroads, with the many vigorous attacks launched by the guerrillas against important administrative and military positions of the Vietnamese around Tonle Sap Lake and the areas close to Phnom Penh, and with the impasse situation of the Hanoi authorities in their present war of aggression in Cambodia, as evidence supporting the situation of our Cambodian people's struggle.

The samdech went on: Moreover, I would like to inform you that last August I had the honor to receive the credentials of the ambassadors of two friendly countries and many international news agency and television representatives inside the liberated zone of Cambodia. Now, allow me to talk about the grave and systematic violations of human rights perpetrated against my Cambodian nation and people by the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen regime in Phnom Penh and its Vietnamese protectors.

The samdech then extracted articles and reports published in various international newspapers and news agencies dealing with the most brutal violations of human rights by the Vietnamese and their Phnom Penh puppets, such as the savage torture of thousands of political prisoners by caning, hanging from the feet, blowing detergent powder into the face, suffocating in plastic bags, handcuffing, fettering, garrotting, beating up with iron bars, beating up with rifle butts, electrocuting, and many other modern torture methods that prompted the international lawyers committee for human rights headquartered in New York to go to Cambodia to investigate. The committee reported many violations in the Vietnamese-controlled zone where thousands of innocent people are arrested and many are imprisoned for years without trial. The articles and reports excerpted by the samdech also dealt with the large-scale mobilization of tens of thousands of Cambodians aged from 18 to 45, including women, in all provinces ranging from Ratanakiri and Preah Vihear in northeastern and northern Cambodia to Pursat and Battambang in western Cambodia for the purpose of clearing brush, building transportation lines, and building various military defense systems in the western border regions of Cambodia. They also dealt with the Vietnamese use of Cambodians as live mine detectors for their soldiers conducting operations in zones controlled by Cambodian resistance forces, causing many innocent Cambodians to perish and tens of thousands more to become injured, disabled, and chronically sick. The samdech quoted these articles and reports as examples of the most brutal and savage violations of human rights by Vietnam and its Phnom Penh puppets.

The samdech then went on to say: All the evidence I cited above is most worrying. It proves that no matter how hard the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen regime tries to display its excellent image to the few guests from the free world countries, it could in no way dull their vigilance and caution. They know that even if it is not a direct participant, the SRV is the one who pushes for these tortures. These two collaborating regimes, namely the Hanoi authorities and their Phnom Penh puppets, not only spurned the UN slogan about peace, tolerance, concord, and cooperation among peoples and nations, but also endangered everything that works for the civility of mankind.

The violation of human rights, the suppression of fundamental freedoms, the absence of serious judicial procedure, the common practice of torture, and the recourse to political assassination constitute an extremely serious threat to these rights which the United Nations has the duty to protect at all costs. The tremendous increase in crimes by the SRV and its Phnom Penh proteges against mankind has laid bare all the excuses for the aggression against and occupation of Cambodia by Vietnam. The UN Charter, human rights, and international law have been trampled under foot by the SRV with the support and approval of the Soviet Union and some 20 of its satellites, and this tarnishes the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations and the international year of peace, 1986.

At the same time, we are convinced that the United Nations will make full efforts to fully discharge its responsibility as the protector of peace. In this sense, the United Nations itself should enhance the role of the General Assembly and that of the secretary general so that he can effectively carry out his diplomatic activities. We express the hope that all resolutions adopted by this assembly to bring an end to foreign occupation and restore peace will be more effective than ever before.

The samdech went on to say: The people and coalition government of DK, who have waged for almost 7 years a resolute and strenuous struggle to regain the independence of their fatherland and their right to self determination, always sympathize with the people of all countries struggling for the same ideals. On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations and UN Charter, we would like to solemnly reaffirm our firm and consistent support for and solidarity with these people.

1. To the fraternal Lao people who are courageously and arduously struggling for the preservation of their fatherland and national identity against Vietnamese annexation, we would like to once again express our warm and firm solidarity.
2. We support the patriotic and realistic proposal of President Kim Il-song for the meeting between the National Assemblies of the DPRK and the Republic of Korea in order to lessen tension in the Korean peninsula, bring an end to mutual distrust and confrontation, and create an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust so that Korea can be reunified peacefully and independently.

The talks between the delegations of the DPRK and the Republic of Korea in the economic, parliamentary, and Red Cross domains have achieved satisfactory results, an omen of greater development that will lead toward the peaceful reunification of Korea. We hope these talks will continue to develop in the interest of the entire Korean people and nation.

3. To the valiant Afghan people and the heroic Afghan liberation guerrillas who are waging a struggle similar to ours, we would like to once again express our fraternal support and solidarity and voice our profound admiration and congratulations for the brilliant victories they have won in the resistance against the Soviet aggressive and occupier forces.

The Afghan people will surely not allow anybody to suppress them and the Afghanistan problem will be settled only through the withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan to allow the Afghan people to exercise their right to self-determination and to choose their own government and political, economic, and social systems without external interference in accordance with the reasonable resolutions of the United Nations.

4. In the Middle East, a just and lasting peace can be attained only when the Palestinian people's right to self-determination -- the principle that rejects the occupation of foreign territories through the use of force -- and the rights of all states in the region to coexist in peace and security are recognized and implemented. In this sense, we continue to support the struggle of the Arab people and that of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization. We wish to see the current effort to bring all parties concerned to the negotiating table become successful so that this year in which we mark the 40th anniversary of the United Nations will become the year the long-delayed Palestinian problem and Middle East problem are solved.
5. Regarding the situation in Lebanon, the samdech expressed hope that there would be a national concord to guarantee peace and security in the country, to defend and safeguard national independence and national unity, and to preserve the territorial integrity.
6. Regarding the war between two fraternal, neighboring countries -- Iran and Iraq -- the samdech begged the two countries to listen to the appeal of the international community, end the mutual bloodshed, and start negotiations to solve their dispute peacefully.
7. The samdech expressed support for and indestructible solidarity with the African national liberation movement and particularly with the sacred and courageous struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO fighting for independence in Namibia.
8. The samdech reiterated solidarity with and admiration to the African people and governments fighting courageously, persistently, and honorably to cope with unprecedented drought and socioeconomic crises.

In conclusion, the samdech expressed the support and encouragement of the Cambodian people and DK Government to the Contadora Group which is making every effort to restore peace and stability in Central America on the basis of the respect for the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of all state in the region, and expressed deep sympathy with and sincere condolences to Mexico over the recent earthquake calamities.

DK LEADERS GREET PRC COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

BK041012 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 3 Oct 85

["Text" of National Day greetings message from Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea; Son Samn, prime minister of the CGDK; and Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, to Li Xiannian, president of the PRC; Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and of the Central Military Commission; Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council; and Deng Yingchao, chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference -- dated 30 September in New York]

[Text] To His Excellency Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, His Excellency Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; His Excellency Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and of the Central Military Commission; His Excellency Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council; and Her Excellency Deng Yingchao, chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Beijing.

Respected excellencies: On the occasion of the 36th founding anniversary of the glorious PRC, on behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK, we extend to your excellencies -- great leaders of the PRC -- the glorious CCP, the PRC Government, great and valiant Chinese people, and the heroic PLA warmest and most sincere greetings and best wishes for your good health, happiness and total success in your mission in the service of the great PRC and for the prosperity of the Chinese people.

The Cambodian people are very happy over the remarkable victories scored under the wise leadership of their party and government by the Chinese people during the past year in national construction work according to the prevailing conditions in China, in the defense of world peace, and in carrying out the policy of national reunification in accordance with a "one country, two regimes" formula. At the same time, we are particularly overjoyed at the complete success of the CCP National Representative Congress held recently in Beijing which proceeded under the sign of unity.

At present, the PRC's prestige is soaring highly in the world thanks to its policy of mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of all countries large or small, including Cambodia. This policy of the PRC has won great admiration and respect from all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world. This policy is also an important factor for the cause of international peace and security.

The Cambodian people and the CGDK are convinced that the Chinese people will win greater victories in the future.

We wish the Chinese people greater victories in their national construction and particularly total success in carrying out their Seventh 5-Year Plan 1986-90.

On behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK, we are very happy to once again express our deepest thanks to the PRC, the CCP, and the Chinese Government and people for the fraternal, vigorous, and unconditional support and assistance that the PRC has generously given to our people who are victims of the war of aggression and genocide waged by the SRV.

We will always remember the great and exemplary solidarity of the great Chinese people, renown CCP, and the PRC Government which resolutely oppose the occupation and annexation of Cambodia for building a greater Vietnam and the expansionist policy against Southeast Asia being pursued by Vietnam.

We are firmly confident that with the strong support of the PRC and other peace- and justice-loving countries in the world, our struggle will surely win.

May the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between our two countries and peoples flourish forever.

In this sentiment, we would like your respected excellencies to please accept our most sincere and highest regards.

[Dated] New York, 30 September 1985

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea;

Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea;

Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs.

MESSAGES, MEETINGS NOTE SOVIET TIES ANNIVERSARY

Phoun Sipaseut Greeting

BK070627 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 6 Oct 85

[6 October greetings from Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of Council of Ministers and foreign affairs minister of LPDR, to Eduard Shevardnadze, foreign affairs minister of the USSR -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze, foreign affairs minister of the USSR, Moscow:

Dear Comrade, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the LPDR-USSR diplomatic relations, on behalf of the cadres of the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry and the Lao people, I would like to convey warm salutations, congratulations, and sincere greetings to you, comrade, and through you to the cadres of the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry and the fraternal Soviet people.

The establishment of the Lao-Soviet diplomatic relations has become a significant event in the history of international relations. It has shown the aspiration of the Lao and the Soviet peoples, who have desired to consolidate, promote, expand, and strengthen their relations for their interests and in the interest of the cause of peace and international cooperation.

In the past, Lao-Soviet diplomatic relations have experienced significant trials and have been fruitfully developed. Particularly after the establishment of the LPDR, the tradition of fine relations and the all-round cooperation between the two countries -- Laos and the Soviet Union -- have reached a new quality. They have contributed to the enhancement of the cohesion of the socialist community and to the struggle movements of various nations in the world for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

On this glorious day, I wish for the everlasting and further fruitful development of the relations of comradely and fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the LPDR and the USSR, in particular between the two foreign affairs ministries of Laos and the Soviet Union for the cause of peace and socialism.

[Signed] Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign affairs minister of the LPDR.

Vientiane, 6 October 1985

Press Conference Held

BK071324 Vientiane KPL in English 0930 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Vientiane, October 7 (KPL) -- Khamphai Boupha, first vice-minister for foreign affairs, called a press conference here on October 5 in honour of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between Laos and the Soviet Union.

Khamphai Boupha noted that the two countries had enjoyed good relations even before the establishment of diplomatic relations between them, i.e., during the time when the Lao as well as the other peoples of Indochina were fighting for their just cause against the French colonialists and the American imperialists.

The first vice-minister of foreign affairs of Laos qualified the establishment of the two countries' diplomatic ties as an important historical hallmark in their exemplary tradition of co-operation that serves their common interests.

He said that after the founding of the Lao PDR, the relations between the two countries, parties, states and peoples, which are based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism on the one hand, and on the foreign policies of peace, independence, friendship and socialism on the other, have further been improved and expanded.

The Lao vice minister pointed out the significance of the official visit of friendship to the USSR by party General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan in May 1976 which has made possible the exchange of visits by delegations of the parties, states and public organisations of the two countries.

Khamphai Boupma highly assessed the close co-operation and priceless assistance given to the Lao PDR by the Soviet Union. At the present time, the relations between the two countries' parties, states, and peoples have been upgraded even further thanks to the recent working visit of the Lao General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan to the Soviet Union on August 25-28, 1985. The unanimity of views reached at this meeting between Kaysone Phomvihan and the CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev serve as a direct factor for the enhancement of the fraternal relations of friendship and fruitful co-operation between the parties and governments of the Lao PDR and the USSR, pointed out Khamphai Boupma.

Construction Officials Gather

BK071320 Vientiane KPL in English 0927 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Vientiane, Oct 7 (KPL) -- The construction service of Vientiane on Oct 5th held a meeting to mark the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the LPDR and the USSR. Present at the meeting were Khamphon Phouipaseut, minister of construction, and nearly 400 officials and workers of the service. High ranking officials of the Soviet Embassy to Laos and Soviet advisors at the service were also on hand.

Addressing the meeting, Vanthong Phommavongsa, deputy-head of the service, and Lapkiev, Soviet advisor at the service, hailed the development of friendship relations between the two countries in the past 25 years. For his part, Vanthong said: "The Soviet Union's close and all-round cooperation with Laos is very important. This cooperation helps us to firmly defend our socialist country and step up socialist construction."

He expressed the Lao people's strong support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and for their struggle against nuclear war and outer-space militarisation, and for world peace and security.

Photo Exhibition Held

BK071330 Vientiane KPL in English 1004 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Vientiane, October 7 (KPL) -- The Lao committee for celebrating the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Laos and the Soviet Union, together with the Ministry of Culture and the Soviet Embassy in Laos, opened a photo exhibition here to mark this important event.

The opening ceremony of the exhibition was attended by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the sponsoring committee, representatives of the Central Committee of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Association, and other high-ranking officials. V. Sobchenko, Soviet ambassador to Laos, and other diplomats were also on hand.

Speaking on this occasion, Thongsing Thammavong, member of the party CC, minister of culture, said: "The diplomatic relations, friendship, solidarity and all-round cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union constantly grown up during the past 25 years and are entering a new more fruitful stage. Especially during the past 10 years, the Soviet Union's and cooperations with and help to Laos have become a decisive factor for the development of the Lao revolution."

"The Lao PDR firmly supports the peace initiatives and other measures of the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace and against the arms race," he stressed.

For his part, Soviet Ambassador Sovchenko said: "The Soviet-Lao relationship is a socialist relationship of a new type the core of which is the close fraternal cooperation between the two parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. This type of relationship has made possible an incessant widening and deepening of the unbreakable friendship between the two nations."

PASASON Marks Anniversary

BK071358 Vientiane KPL in English 0948 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Vientiane, October 7 (KPL) -- In the present tense and complex situation in the world and while the Lao people are fully engaged in socialist construction, the support and assistance given by the CPSU, the Soviet Government and people to the Lao people is vital for the defence and development of the Lao PDR, the daily PASASON writes in its editorial today welcoming the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Lao-Soviet diplomatic relations (Oct. 7).

The paper says:

"Since the recognition on October 7, 1960 by the USSR of the Lao Coalition Government which included all Lao patriotic forces, the Lao revolution has enjoyed great and valuable support and assistance from the CPSU, the government and the heroic people of the Soviet Union. The relations of fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples have also been unceasingly strengthened and deepened. This historical event is being joyfully celebrated by the entire Lao people.

"This important event comes at a time when the Lao people are preparing for the celebration of the historical 10th anniversary of the foundation of the Lao PDR, and for the forthcoming Fourth Congress of the LPRP, and when the Soviet people are doing their utmost to successfully implement the 10th Five-Year State Plan to welcome the forthcoming 27th Congress of the CPSU. As close comrades-in-arms of the great people of the USSR, the Lao people would like to express their warmest congratulations and best wishes to the Soviet people for their substantial achievements in building a developed socialist society and a communist society. The Soviet Union, under the clear-sighted and genuine leadership of the CPSU with Mikhail Gorbachev as general secretary, has so far become the solid mainstay of the world socialist community and world peace. The USSR has achieved much in the struggle against the arms-race, nuclear confrontation and for world peace, security, friendship and solidarity.

The Lao people always fully support the foreign policy of the USSR and its constructive initiatives for preventing the arms-race and militarization of outer-space. By always following the Marxist-Leninist principles, the LPRP stands for the strengthening of the special relations of combative alliance and all-round cooperation among the three Indochinese nations and for the consolidation of their relations of friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries."

"Our ties with the USSR have become even more necessary and crucial during this period of socialist construction in Laos. So far, the friendly relations between the two parties, states, and peoples have been widely developed. The USSR has provided Laos with more than 50 socio-economic development projects in the forms of non-refundable aid, credits and joint ventures. The biggest projects such as the "Inter-Sputnik" satellite-telecommunication, the reparation [as received] workshop of Thangon, the construction of the Nam Kading Bridge, the construction of all oil pipe-line, of national highway No. 9, a polytechnic school, a 150-bed hospital, the Xieng Khouang airport, and the 150-kw-radio antenna project, have clearly proved the efficiency of the Lao-Soviet fraternal cooperation.

"The LPRP has always explained to its cadres the importance of the friendly links between the two nations. Facing the present complex, tense and dangerous world situation, the LPRP is more than ever determined to strengthen the special relations of friendship, militant solidarity, combative alliance and all-round cooperation among the three Indochinese nations and their relations of friendship, solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, and the other socialist countries. Meanwhile, the entire Lao people also understand that the Lao revolution could not firmly serve as an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia without the full support of Vietnam, the PR of Kampuchea, the USSR and other socialist countries."

The paper finally says:

"On this historical occasion, the party, state, and people of the Lao PDR would like once again to welcome all the successes and achievements scored by the party, state and people of the Soviet Union. The entire Lao people seize this opportunity to express their profound gratitude to the party, state and heroic people of the USSR for having always provided them with efficient support and assistance."

NEW ROMANIAN ENVOY MEETS WITH SOUPHANOUVONG

BK071340 Vientiane KPL in English 1002 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Vientiane, October 7 (KPL) -- The new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Lao PDR Constantin Poteuga presented here today his credentials to the president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Souphanouvong. During the warm and cordial discussion, President Souphanouvong congratulated the new ambassador on his accreditation to the Lao PDR. He wished the relations between the two countries further consolidation and the ambassador success in his diplomatic mission in Laos. Inpong Khai-an Avong, deputy-minister for foreign affairs, was also present at the ceremony which took place at the presidential palace.

SRV OFFICIAL SAYS AGENDA FOR TALKS OPEN

BK090041 Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Oct 85 p 5

[Text] Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son said yesterday that he would discuss any topic the Thai side would like to raise in the talks scheduled to be held here this morning. Son, who arrived here yesterday for a three-day stopover, said that the agenda will be an "open" one which will focus on bilateral questions.

The vice foreign minister said that the talks with Deputy Foreign Minister Prapat Limpaphan is aimed at improving bilateral ties between Thailand and Vietnam. "Thailand and Vietnam are neighbours, therefore they must have good relations with each other," he said through an interpreter. He said that since the discussion would be mainly an exchange of viewpoints between the officials of the two countries, it is up to the Thai side to bring up the outstanding issues affecting their relations. Joint efforts, he said, are needed to improve bilateral ties. The talks will strictly focus on relations between Thailand and Vietnam.

On regional issues, Son said that each country has its own opinion and discussions among countries will pave the way for better understanding, and eventually the elimination of differences. Thai officials said that Thailand wants to live peacefully with its neighbours, and that the meeting is also aimed at keeping the channel of communication open between the two countries.

The discussion today will be the first high-level talks between senior Foreign Ministry officials of the two countries to be held this year. Officials said that Thailand will raise issues related to fishing, trade and the long-standing problem of the Vietnamese refugees. At present there are about 300 Thai fishermen imprisoned in Vietnam, according to a Vietnamese official.

Son and his five-man delegation will return to Hanoi tomorrow. Son's visit to Thailand came after Vietnam's delegation to the UN had circulated a document written by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to all UN members. In the circular, Thach claimed that there was progress in the so-called progress of negotiations between ASEAN and Indochinese states as a result of his visit to Indonesia recently. According to Thai officials, ASEAN also issued a statement saying that there was no such progress in the meeting in Jakarta between Thach and Indonesia's Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsial said that he was confident that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea will receive more support from UN members because of the intense joint lobbying efforts by ASEAN special envoys in Africa, Latin America and the Pacific.

BANKOK POST on Talks

BK090043 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Oct 85 p 3

[Excerpt] Thailand can raise any issue during today's talks with Vietnam, Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son said yesterday.

But Thai Foreign Ministry sources said they doubted anything significant would be reached in discussions between Mr Son and Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Prapat Limpaphan. The sources described the talks, initiated by Vietnam, as just another "propaganda move" and said they doubted Hanoi's sincerity. Mr Son said Vietnam had requested the meeting to try to improve ties between the two countries whose relations have been progressively strained since Hanoi invaded Kampuchea in 1979. Vietnam wanted to hold talks with Thailand because the two countries were "neighbours", Mr Son said.

Discussions today are likely to touch on "general issues," the Vietnamese minister said, adding that he was willing to "exchange ideas" on any matter that the Thai side wanted to discuss. He said he was also willing to discuss issues which Thailand saw as an obstacle to better relations. Problems between Thailand and Vietnam were the result of different ways of looking at things, Mr Son said, adding that both countries should meet to overcome problems and to create better understanding.

Asked if today's meeting would pave the way for talks between Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Thai officials in the near future, Mr Son said that would depend on Thailand.

Foreign Ministry sources said yesterday Thailand was likely to raise "old problems" between the two countries such as the fate of about 300 Thai fishermen held by Vietnam and the future of Dien Bien Phu refugees living in the Northeast. The sources said they thought Vietnam wanted to talk with Thailand to create a good impression at the United Nations.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said on Monday after returning from abroad that Vietnam had tried to mislead other countries by saying ASEAN and Vietnam were now holding talks on Kampuchea with Mr Thach and Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusamaatmaja representing both sides.

3 THAI SOLDIERS CAPTURED BY VIETNAMESE TROOPS

BK090051 Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Oct 85 p 5

[Text] Vietnamese troops captured three Thai troops, wounded, two Thai villagers and attacked a Thai military outpost near the Thai-Kampuchean frontier in a series of border incidents during the first week of this month, the spokesman of the army said yesterday. Secretary of the Army Maj Gen Narudon Detpradiyut told reporters that the latest incident took place in Sangkha District of Surin Province on Monday when Vietnamese troops from the 72nd Division raided a sentry post southwest of Tatum village. The attack by the Vietnamese armed with mortars and rocket-propelled grenades lasted about half an hour, the spokesman said. He added that the Vietnamese intruders were pushed back across the border after the Suranari Field Force had despatched reinforcements to the sentry post.

Earlier on October 5, Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin troops captured a Thai military officer and two rangers while the Thai troops were patrolling a border area about four kms northeast of Sanlo Cha-ngan village in Ta Phraya District, according to Maj Gen Narudon. The spokesman said that Vietnamese gunners started to pound the Thai territory along the border on October 2. The Vietnamese artillery zeroed in on a Khmer Rouge outpost on Phnum Tasader in Poi Pet District of Battambang Province but during the bombardment, many artillery shells landed across the border into the Thai territory. The artillery attack was mounted at about 1 pm.

NATION CARRIES 'FULL LIST' OF RESHUFFLE

BK051100 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Oct 85 p 6

[Text] Following is the full list of 299 military officers affected in the annual military reshuffle effective as of October 1. The list, exclusively obtained in its entirety by THE NATION, will be published in the Royal Gazette expected to be released during middle of this month.

Office of the Permanent Secretary for Defence

1. Gen Prayun Bunnak as permanent secretary for defence.
2. Lt Gen Thawip Sathanon as deputy permanent secretary for defence.
3. Lt Gen Prasong Krikun as officer attached to the office.
4. Lt Gen Pradit Butsayaangkun as officer attached to the office.
5. Lt Gen Phaibun Yantaphon as judge advocate general.
6. Maj Gen Fuangchaloei Anirutthewa as officer attached to the office at the rank of lieutenant general.
7. Rear Adm Prachuap Sapchalat as director of the Office of Policy and Planning.
8. Maj Gen Bamphen Burakham as officer attached to the office of the Permanent Secretary at the rank of lieutenant general.
9. Maj Gen Det Songkhrophan as Defence Industrial Department director general.
10. Maj Gen Prawat Komonmali as director of the Defence Budget Bureau.
11. Maj Gen Somphon Kosuwan as chief of the Office of Military Judges.
12. Maj Gen Udon Rattanakan as officer attached to the Office of Permanent Secretary.
13. Maj Gen Chao Khongphunsin as officer attached to the Office of Permanent Secretary.
14. Rear Adm Pho Sattabat as officer attached to the Office of Permanent Secretary.
15. Maj Gen Wichit Triphet as officer attached to the Office of Permanent Secretary.
16. AVM [Air Vice Marshal] Phichit Wongsombun as deputy director general for technique of the Defence Industrial Department.
17. Maj Gen Charan Kunlawanit as officer attached to the Office of Permanent Secretary.
18. Maj Gen Wichai Ninwiset as deputy director of the Defence Budget Bureau.
19. AVM Pricha Saison as officer attached to the Office of Permanent Secretary.
20. Maj Gen Phaibun Bunprasoet as deputy director general for administration of the Defence Industrial Department.
21. Maj Gen Udom Supphamahitthon as deputy judge advocate general.
22. Maj Gen Phaibun Chantharotwong as assistant judge advocate general.
23. Rear Adm Somnuk Chunkasian as chief judge of the Military Court of Appeals.
24. Maj Gen Wichak Satchawetha as chief judge of the Bangkok Military Court.
25. Maj Gen Prungsin Sasanawin as senior judge of the Military Supreme Court.
26. Maj Gen Somchai Ramphaikun as senior judge of the Military Supreme Court.
27. Maj Gen Thawi Wichianrot as officer attached to the Office of Permanent Secretary.
28. AM [Air Marshal] Suphot Khрутphan as officer attached to the Office of Permanent Secretary.
29. Captain Prakop Chanthasi as chief-of-staff of the Defence Industrial Department.
30. Captain Chaisit Watcharakon as director of the Defence Pharmaceutical Factory of the Defence Industrial Department.
31. Col Prathuang Thianthongdee as assistant director of the Office of Policy and Planning.
32. Col Rawi Phromsakha na Sakhon Nakhon as assistant director of the Defence Budget Bureau.
33. Captain Phibunsak Bunchuchuai as assistant director of defence finance.
34. Captain Phaibun Sutthawasin as officer attached to the Office of Permanent Secretary at the rank of rear admiral.
35. Col Thanaphong Kaeopraphan as officer attached to the Office of Permanent Secretary at the rank of major general.

36. Col Chamlong Simuang as officer attached to the Office of Permanent Secretary at the rank of major general.
37. Group Captain Surachet Noichanthira as officer attached to the Office of Permanent Secretary at the rank of air vice marshal.
38. Group Captain Suraphat Chopkonsuk as assistant director of the Defence Budget Bureau.
39. Col Chetkamon Phromyothi as officer attached to the Office of Permanent Secretary at the rank of major general.
40. Col Kasem Naphasawat as aide-de-camp to the defence minister and concurrently officer attached to the Royal Thai Army (RTA).
41. Col Prathuang Kiatsuwan as military judge.
42. Col Chalo Bunyawirod as chief of the military prosecutors.

Supreme Command

43. Gen Banchop Bunnak as armed forces chief-of-staff.
44. Gen Krit Chicharoen as officer attached to the Supreme Command.
45. Gen Wisitthaphon Wongthai as officer attached to the Supreme Command.
46. Lt Gen Prathiap Thetwisan as officer attached to the Supreme Command at the rank of full general.
47. Lt Gen Bandit Amattayakun as chief of staff officers to the supreme commander.
48. Lt Gen Suraphon Banyakitsophon as deputy armed forces chief-of-staff.
49. Vice Adm Winit Siphotchanat as deputy armed forces chief-of-staff.
50. Lt Gen Narunat Bunyaratphan as officer attached to the Supreme Command.
51. Lt Gen Uthai Kokilanon as officer attached to the Supreme Command.
52. Lt Gen Mana Waramit as officer attached to the Supreme Command.
53. Vice Adm Chumphon Muttamara as officer attached to the Supreme Commander.
54. Maj Gen M.L. Chatchawan Sanitwong as officer attached to the Supreme Commander at the rank of lieutenant general.
55. Maj Gen Sa-NGat Chanwathitanon as officer attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander at the rank of lieutenant general.
56. Maj Gen Somchit Khlengkankhian as commandant of the Armed Forces Staff College.
57. Maj Gen Udom Unhalekha as officer attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander at the rank of lieutenant general.
58. Maj Gen Sombun Chiwaprasoet as officer attached to the Office of the Supreme Command.
59. Rear Adm Wirun Khongchan as officer attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander at the rank of vice admiral.
60. Maj Gen Wichit Bunyawat as director of the Office of Information, Office of the Supreme Commander.
61. Maj Gen Somkhuan Suwan as assistant chief of the staff officers to the supreme commander.
62. Maj Gen Thian Chonmaitri as director of joint communications.
63. Maj Gen Prasat Noisoet as comptroller general.
64. Maj Gen Watchara Bosap as officer attached to the Supreme Command.
65. Maj Gen PhonRatphonphichan as officer attached to the Supreme Command.
66. Maj Gen Chan Phumichit as officer attached to the Office of the Supreme Command.
67. Maj Gen Kamhaeng Champasut as officer attached to the Supreme Command.
68. Maj Gen Sombun Natthasin as officer attached to the Supreme Command.
69. Maj Gen Anuwat Thapklai as deputy commander of the Armed Forces Security Centre, Office of the Supreme Commander.
70. Rear Adm Suranit Buranayukti as officer attached to the Supreme Command.
71. Maj Gen Phisoa Punyarachun as officer attached to the Supreme Command.
72. Maj Gen Thawi Netniyom as administrative deputy director of the Royal Thai Survey Department.
73. Maj Gen Surin Warathat as officer attached to the Supreme Command.
74. AM Chayathit Makonsan as officer attached to the Supreme Command.

75. Col Chusak Sanyaphong as officer attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander at the rank of major general.
76. Col Kamchat Witthayarak as administrative deputy commander of the Armed Forces Security Centre.
77. Col Chawiang Butmet as director of Office of Civil Engineering.
78. Col Sombat Banhansupphawat as officer attached to the Supreme Commander at the rank of major general.
79. Captain Suchit Bunnak as deputy director of education and research.
80. Col Lek Ngamukhot as officer attached to Office of the Supreme Commander at the rank of major general.
81. Group Captain Withep Chittaseni as officer attached to Office of the Supreme Commander at the rank of air marshal.
82. Col Met Chum as staff officer to the supreme commander at the rank of major general.
83. Col Natdanet Bunyaratphan as medical officer, office of the supreme commander.
84. Col Wichak Ratanayon as officer attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander at the rank of major general.
85. Captain Phisit Suwannachai as deputy director of armed forces operations.
86. Col Chan Hanyut as deputy director of joint communications.
87. Col Samoe Suksomsathan as deputy director of armed forces intelligence.
88. Col Bunloet Phonchan as deputy director for administration of the Armed Forces Information Office.
89. Col Wisit Sangkhobon as deputy comptroller general.
90. Col Niphat Bunyaratphan as chief-of-staff of the Armed Forces Security Centre.
91. Captain Kraiwan Chantakhet as deputy commandant of the Armed Forces Staff College.
92. Col At Thapthet as specialist of the Royal Thai Survey Department
93. Col Thirawat Emsuwan as Armed Forces Academies Preparatory School superintendent.
94. Captain Chumphon Phummaranan as Military Technical Training School commandant.

Royal Thai Army (RTA)

95. Lt Gen Chuthai Saengthawip as deputy army commander-in-chief.
96. Lt Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut as army chief-of-staff.
97. Lt Gen Kamhaeng Chanthawirat as assistant army commander-in-chief.
98. Lt Gen Akkaphon Somrup as assistant army commander-in-chief.
99. Lt Gen Wanchai Ruengtrakun as deputy army chief-of-staff.
100. Lt Gen Charat Wongsayan as deputy army chief-of-staff.
101. Maj Gen Ruameak Chaikomin as commander of the Third Army Region at the rank of lieutenant general.
102. Maj Gen Rat Bunyathap as special operations officer attached to the RTA headquarters at the rank of lieutenant general.
103. Maj Gen Sirichai Lakesniyanawin as assistant army chief-of-staff for personnel.
104. Maj Gen Wichit Sukmak as chief of the Territorial Defence Department.
105. Maj Gen Sawat Siriphon army advisor.
106. Maj Gen Wichai Phoemsap army comptroller general.
107. Maj Gen Ngamphon Nutaathit as assistant army chief-of-staff for intelligence.
108. Maj Gen Suchinda Khraprayun as assistant army chief-of-staff for operations.
109. Maj Gen Kasem Sanguanchatsorakrai as assistant army chief-of-staff for logistics.
110. Maj Gen Nopphadon Bunchu as officer attached to the RTA headquarters.
111. Maj Gen Chuwit Chosoraphong as officer attached to the RTA headquarters.
112. Maj Gen Arun Siuthai as officer attached to the RTA headquarters.
113. Maj Gen Panya Singsakda as deputy commander of the Institute of Army Academies.
114. Maj Gen Chana Yaembunruang as deputy chief of the Army Medical Department.
115. Maj Gen Surat Inthasiri as deputy commander of the Second Army Region.
116. Maj Gen Phisit Santabut as officer attached to the RTA headquarters.
117. Maj Gen Prasoet Sakuncharoen as officer attached to the RTA headquarters.

118. Maj Gen Wisit Atkhunwong as deputy commander of the Fourth Army Region.
119. Maj Gen Siri Thiwaphan as deputy commander of the Third Army Region.
120. Maj Gen Wimon Wongvanit as commander of the First Division.
121. Maj Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi as deputy commander of the Second Army Region.
122. Maj Gen Kamchat Buranasamrit as commander of the Seventh Military Circle.
123. Maj Gen Loet Kamhaengritthiron as officer attached to the RTA headquarters.
124. Maj Gen Chap Uamsiri as deputy commander of the Fourth Army Region.
125. Maj Gen Chan Sathondi as officer attached to the RTA headquarters.
126. Maj Gen Panya Khwanyu as army inspector-general.
127. Maj Gen Sathon Suwanpha as deputy chief of the Territorial Defence Department.
128. Maj Gen Manun Phonwiang as commander of the Sixth Military Circle.
129. Maj Gen Suthep Siwara as deputy chief of the Territorial Defence Department.
130. Maj Gen Phaibun Emphan as deputy commander of the Army Armaments Production Centre.
131. Maj Gen Niyom Sansanakhom as commander of the Chulachonklao Military Academy.
132. Maj Gen Manit Phonkanon as officer attached to the RTA headquarters.
133. Maj Gen Prachuap Kaeokham as officer attached to the RTA headquarters.
134. Maj Gen Chamlong Rithisin as officer attached to the RTA headquarters.
135. Maj Gen Saluai Chaikomom as officer attached to the RTA headquarters.
136. Maj Gen Banchoet Pankun as officer attached to the RTA headquarters.
137. Maj Gen Yutthana Rupkhachon as officer attached to the RTA headquarters.
138. Maj Gen Chalit Phanomsaranarin as officer attached to the RTA headquarters.
139. Maj Gen Chum Kaenthapthim as officer attached to the RTA headquarters.
140. Maj Gen Chai Ditsayadet as officer attached to the RTA headquarters.
141. Maj Gen Phanlop Achanon as officer attached to the RTA headquarters.
142. Maj Gen Banyat Rattanathitinan as officer attached to the RTA headquarters.
143. Maj Gen Songsoom Waisopha as commander of the Fifth Military Circle.
144. Maj Gen Prasit Sathutham as officer attached to the RTA headquarters.
145. Maj Gen Phaibun Hongsinlak as chief-of-staff of the Second Army Region.
146. Maj Gen Prayun Phonari as officer attached to the RTA headquarters.
147. Maj Gen Amnat Satrawut as officer attached to the RTA headquarters.
148. Col Wichai Phucharoenyot as officer attached to the Office of the Army Commanders at the rank of major general.
149. Col Manu Sisombun as officer attached to the Office of the Army Commanders at the rank of major general.
150. Col Sanit Semarat as army specialist.
151. Col Bunnak Thongniam as assistant commander of the Army Armaments Production Centre.
152. Col Sophon Nalinatham as army specialist.
153. Col Sunthon Prakopwaithayakit as army specialist.
154. Col Khamron Sattabut as army specialist.
155. Col Prayat Rattanasangwan as army specialist.
156. Col Watana Chantanakhom as chief of the Army Transportation Department.
157. Col Sutchai Thongplieu as staff officer attached to the Office of Army Commanders at the rank of major general.
158. Col Kiattisak Mansi as commander of the Army College.
159. Col Prakop Saengwichian as army specialist.
160. Col Sarawut Sunthonpak as army specialist.
161. Col Prayun Phongnisan as special operations officer of the RTA headquarters at the rank of major general.
162. Col Arun Wanrak as commander of the First Support Command at the rank of major general.
163. Col Prida Wattanasak as commander of the Third Support Command
164. Col Panit Phansithong as commander of the Twelfth Division.
165. Col Thawiwit Niyomsen as director general of the Army Welfare Department.
166. Col Chaiphon Phawongphon as chief-of-staff of the Third Army Region.

167. Col Nian Puasompaeng as special operations officer of the RTA headquarters at the rank of major general.
168. Col Mongkhon Bunsom as special operations officer of the RTA headquarters.
169. Col Thawon Rattanawadi as director of army intelligence.
170. Col Wichian Sukplang as chief of the Engineers Department.
171. Col Pramon Phlasin as director of army operations.
172. Col Kitti Rattanachaya as commander of the Fifth Division.
173. Col Banchoet Wongsai as commander of the Songkhla Military district.
174. Col Somchat Lakkhana as commander of the Udon Military District.
175. Col Ravi Panyaritthisen as special operations officer of the RTA headquarters at the rank of major general.
176. Col Phairot Chan-urai as commander of the First Cavalry Division.
177. Col Yuthasak Sasiprapha as chief-of-staff of the Territorial Defence Department.
178. Col Phairo Wongwattana as special operations officer of the RTA headquarters at the rank of major general.
179. Col Udom Phopha as director of Education Section, Chulachomklao Military Academy.
180. Col Choe Phosinak as commander of the Fourth Division.
181. Col Preecha Muthawong as quartermaster-general.
182. Col Pramote Rangapphai as chief of the Reserve Affairs Department.
183. Col Sorat Thiraset as deputy army comptroller general.
184. Col Wattana Sapphanit as commander of the First Special Warfare Division.
185. Col Pricha Uamsuphan as chief-of-staff of the Army Field Forces Department.
186. Vice Adm Surathin Chantharaphakdi as navy chief-of-staff.
187. Vice Adm Samang Krisophon as deputy commander-in-chief of the Royal Fleet.
188. Rear Adm Chongsuk Sunthonnak as commandant of Sattahip Naval Base.
189. Rear Adm Thakhlao Sisamrit as deputy chief-of-staff of the Royal Fleet.
190. Rear Adm Siri Suwanwat as officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
191. Rear Adm Kasem Rakcharoen as navy chief comptroller.
192. Rear Adm Thalang Chanthanaprayun as navy deputy chief-of-staff for personnel.
193. Rear Adm Sutchit Thongplieu as commandant of the Navy Officers Institute.
194. Rear Adm Kasem Mekloi as commandant of the Royal Thai Marine Corps.
195. Rear Adm Phairot Phansawat as navy adviser.
196. Rear Adm Narong Namason as deputy commandant of the Royal Thai Marine Corps.
197. Rear Adm Prathuang Chantharapha as officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
198. Rear Adm Prayong Charoensuan as deputy chief-of-staff of the Royal Fleet.
199. Rear Adm Somphon Wanthanaphat as officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
200. Rear Adm Somphon Wanthanaphat as officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
[as published]
201. Rear Adm Suriya Chanthchot as assistant director of the Naval Dockyard Department.
202. Rear Adm Kasem Ruchakhom as factory director, Naval Dockyard Department.
203. Rear Adm Sunthon Krathat as director of the Naval Logistics Department.
204. Rear Adm Udonsak Ratcharatanarak as deputy commander of the Royal Thai Marine Corps.
205. Rear Adm Chokdi Insawang as director of the Naval Medical Department.
206. Rear Adm Nippon Talapnak as officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
207. Rear Adm Sunthon Phonganan as officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
208. Rear Adm Thakok Suwanseni as officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
209. Rear Adm Chat Chuthaphong as officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
210. Rear Adm Phichit Khongprayun as officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
211. Rear Adm Sakchai Kaeochinda as officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
212. Rear Adm M.L. Sa-ngop Siriwong as officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
213. Rear Adm Chalin Nawanukhro as assistant director for planning of Phra Chulachomklao Naval Dockyard, Naval Dockyard Department.
214. Rear Adm Sut Chanthrakka as deputy director of the Naval Education Department.
215. Rear Adm Kaem Sritanu as officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.

- 216. Rear Adm Banleng Suwanphong as navy specialist.
- 217. Rear Adm Amnat Chantanamatta as a director of the Technical Development Department, Naval Dockyard Department.
- 218. Rear Adm Prasit Chanthrawekhin as deputy commandant of the Navy Officers Institute.
- 219. Capt Sawang Suphakon as navy specialist.
- 220. Capt Samran Thesananawik as navy specialist.
- 221. Capt Ani Watcharakhup as navy specialist.
- 222. Capt Thep Suphasanguan as assistant director of the Naval Hydrographic Department.
- 223. Capt Channarong Khwanyu as director of the Naval Welfare Department.
- 224. Capt Pleng Mansut as navy specialist.
- 225. Capt Pralat Wirapri as director of the Naval Personnel Department.
- 226. Capt Sothon Suyannasetthakon as director of the Naval Intelligence Department.
- 227. Capt Chan Konkikowin as director of Phra Pinklao Hospital, Naval Medical Department.
- 228. Capt Choetsak Sukkitbamrung as officer attached to the navy headquarters.
- 229. Capt Manu Sakharik as commandant of Songkhla Naval Station.
- 230. Capt Chaleng Ongat as officer attached to the navy headquarters.
- 231. Capt Sombun Niamloi as director of the Anti-Submarine Division, Royal Fleet.
- 232. Capt Dilok Phattrakoson as chief of the Naval Secretariat.
- 233. Capt Khachonsak Chuankasem as director of Technical Division, Naval Education Department.
- 234. Capt Sompeng Phasuk as mechanic chief of the Naval Dockyard Department.
- 235. Capt Sompeng Siriyanon as navy specialist.
- 236. Capt Prawit Pinthong as navy specialist.
- 237. Capt Prachiat Kaeolongya as factory director of Sattahip Naval Base.
- 238. Capt Damrong Tuandilok as director of Training Centre, Royal Thai Marine Corps.
- 239. Capt Prida Kanchanarat as chief-of-staff of the Royal Thai Marine Corps.

Royal Thai Air Force (RTAF)

- 240. ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Thuanthong Yotsawut as air force chief-of-staff.
- 241. AM Channan Phattayothin as air force deputy commander-in-chief.
- 242. AM Wathit Holasut as air force deputy commander-in-chief.
- 243. AM Phisut Rithakhani as air force deputy commander-in-chief.
- 244. AM Kaset Rochananin as air force deputy chief-of-staff.
- 245. AM Woranan Aphichari as air force deputy chief-of-staff.
- 246. AM Wichit Chuangchot as officer attached to the RTAF headquarters.
- 247. AM Prathip Koetnawi as officer attached to the RTAF headquarters.
- 248. AM Wit Ditthawisan as officer attached to the RTAF headquarters.
- 249. AM Somphot Panyasuk as officer attached to the RTAF headquarters.
- 250. AM Narong Ditthipheng as officer attached to the RTAF headquarters.
- 251. AVN [Air Vice Marshal] Sak Tharichat as commander of Science and Weapon System Development Centre.
- 252. AVN Banyat Wongthongsuk as director of Aeronautical Engineering Department.
- 253. AVN Suraphon Sophawong as director of Air Operation Control Department.
- 254. AVN Saruphong Khachachiwa as commander of the Institute of Higher Education.
- 255. AVN Wiraphong Ramanarong as air force advisor.
- 256. AVN Somnuk Siksamata as RTAF comptroller general.
- 257. AVN Nimon Bunyanurak as assistant air force chief-of-staff for logistics.
- 258. AVN Wira Kitchathon as director of Education and Training Department.
- 259. AVN Kan Phimanthip as assistant air force chief-of-staff for operations.
- 260. AVN Pisit Sikalasin as assistant air force chief-of-staff for Personnel.
- 261. AVN Prakop Burapharat as deputy surgeon general.
- 262. AVN Kitti Yensutchai as director of Phumiphon Adunyadet Hospital.

263. AVM Charu Sanguanphokhai as officer attached to the RTAF headquarters.
264. AVM Arun Phatthanasiri as officer attached to the RTAF headquarters.
265. AVM Aran Chalomsaenyakon as officer attached to the RTAF headquarters.
266. AVM Suchira Chayangkhanon as officer attached to the RTAF headquarters.
267. AVM Manochao Palakawong Na Ayutthaya as officer attached to the RTAF headquarters.
268. AVM Prasot Satchukon as officer attached to the RTAF headquarters.
269. AVM Chumphon Rummarattana as officer attached to the RTAF headquarters.
270. AVM Prachuap Panmani as officer attached to the RTAF headquarters.
271. AVM Pricha Mungthangtham as officer attached to the RTAF headquarters.
272. AVM Potchana Saowamon as officer attached to the RTAF headquarters.
273. AVM Prasot Samakkachan as chief-of-staff of the Institute of Higher Education.
274. AVM Dun Ulit as officer attached to the RTAF headquarters.
275. AVM Wisit Siriphon as officer attached to the RTAF headquarters.
276. AVM Tayat Sukbanrung as officer attached to the RTAF headquarters.
277. AVM Somsak Kusalasai as officer attached to the RTAF headquarters.
278. AVM Pricha Nonsi as deputy commander of the RTAF Security Force.
279. Group Cpt Salakkiat Bunyaphiphat as RTAF specialist.
280. Group Cpt Wiphat Krasaetanon as RTAF specialist.
281. Group Cpt Thanasan Sithitham as RTAF specialist.
282. Group Cpt Yothin Siriwat as director of Chanthrubeksa Hospital.
283. Group Cpt Chan Thongdi as RTAF specialist.
284. Group Cpt Phairot Phasophichit as director of the Institute of Aviation Medicine.
285. Group Cpt Phianphan Pathumwat as director of Finance Department.
286. Group Cpt Akhom Atthawetworawut as director of Civil Engineer Department.
287. Group Cpt Ekdiphap Suksakit as RTAF specialist.
288. Group Cpt M.R. Siriphong Thongyai as commandant of the Air War College.
289. Group Cpt Somnot Sunthorawet as RTAF secretary.
290. Group Cpt Suthep Theparak as director of Welfare Department.
291. Group Cpt Fangphum Bunliang as director of the Quartermaster Department.
292. Group Cpt Samat Sotsathit as director of the Operations Department.
293. Group Cpt Pramot Wiratmasen as commandant of the Air Command and Staff College.
294. Group Cpt Phanom Thirachathi as director of the Personnel Department.
295. Group Cpt Morakot Chansamruat as RTAF specialist.
296. Group Cpt Chaisat Chakkrirat as Director of the Academic Division of the RTAF Academy.
297. Group Cpt Chaloei Warinthrakhom as chief-of-staff of the RTAF Security Force.
298. Group Cpt Kasem Thawiwat as senior engineer of the Aeronautical Engineering Department.
299. Group Cpt Somsak Rakngam as RTAF specialist.

POLICE ARREST STUDENT LEADER OF COUP ROLE

BK090151 Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Police yesterday arrested former student leader Sombat Thamrongthanyawong on sedition charge in connection with the Sept 9 abortive coup, Police Director General Pol Gen Narong Mahanon said. He said the warrant for Sombat's arrest was issued on Oct 4 after police investigators established his link to the failed coup.

Narong said Sombat was being investigated by police last night but refused to say where he was arrested or being held.

Sombat, a former secretary general of the defunct National Students Centre of Thailand (NSCT), was one of the student activists who organized the demonstrations that led to the overthrow of the Thanom-Praphat Government in 1973. Sombat, who is in his early 30's, has reportedly been working for a private forestry company.

Sombat graduated from Kasetsart University where he later lectured. He was last reported to be pursuing a Phd at the National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA).

MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD FOR NGUYEN DUC THUAN

OW081600 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 8 -- A memorial service was held at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall here this morning for Nguyen Duc Thuan, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee, president of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions, and member of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions, who died on Oct 4.

The service, sponsored by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the Fatherland Front Central Committee, was attended by Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee; Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the party C.C. and vice president of the State Council; Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party C.C.; Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party C.C. and foreign minister; Dong Si Nguyen, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party C.C. and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Quang Dao and Hoang Tung, secretaries of the party C.C.; and many other party and state leaders. They laid wreaths at the coffin of the late T.U. president which was laid in state at the hall.

Party Secretary General Le Duan, State Council President Troung Chinh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong who were on working tours outside Hanoi, sent their wreaths to pay homage to the late T.U. leader.

Delegations from the Soviet Embassy led by Charge d'Affaires a.i. Yuriy Myakotnykh, the Lao Embassy by Ambassador Khampheun Toumalom, and the Kampuchean Embassy by Ambassador Sieng Saran, and many representatives from other embassies, and international organizations in Hanoi went to pay floral tributes to the late T.U. president.

The funeral ceremony held at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall at 13:30 hrs was attended by Vo Chi Cong, Chu Huy Man, Nguyen Duc Tam, Nguyen Co Thach, Le Quang Dao and other party and state leaders.

Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee and head of the funeral committee, read the funeral oration. He praised Nguyen Duc Thuan's great and devoted service to the revolutionary struggle for national liberation and socialist construction and expressed profound grief of the whole party and people over his death. The late trade union leader was buried at the Mai Dich Cemetery on Hanoi's western outskirts.

NHAN DAN ON PRC-THAI 'SLANDERS' AT UNITED NATIONS

BK040416 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Oct 85

[NHAN DAN 3 October Commentary: "Beijing's Odious Slander Campaign"]

[Text] While world public opinion welcomes the good will of the three Indochinese countries in normalizing the situations and eliminating all causes of tension in Southeast Asia to turn the region into a zone of peace and stability, the reactionaries among the Beijing ruling circles continue to hurl slanders to distort the real situation in Cambodia and Vietnam's positive activities.

In Beijing and in the UN General Assembly, some high-ranking Chinese officials have again repeated their shopworn slanders accusing Vietnam of invading Cambodia. Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon also offered to serve as Beijing's mouthpiece to slander Vietnam.

The Beijing-Bangkok chorus against Vietnam in the first days of political discussions at the UN General Assembly shows that they only make use of this forum to distort realities in Cambodia, continue with their policy of confrontation, and oppose the aspirations of the people in this region, running counter to the common trend. They vainly hope that by using odious slanders they can obtain what they have been unable to get after 6 years of exerting pressure on and causing bloodshed among the Cambodian people and the other Indochinese peoples. They cannot cover up their own crimes and their own policy of aggressive expansion.

The whole world knows that the Bangkok authorities themselves, in collusion with Beijing, have allowed the Pol Pot remnant troops and other Khmer reactionaries to use Thailand as a sanctuary from which to oppose the peaceful life of the Cambodian people. It was the reactionaries among the Beijing leadership who staged the most disastrous genocide ever seen in human history in Cambodia, and now they are fostering the genocidal remnant troops to oppose the brilliant rebirth of the Cambodian people. They cannot cover up their criminal policy of hostility toward the three Indochinese countries. They have accelerated their land-grabbing war and multifaceted war of sabotage against the Vietnamese, Lao, and Cambodian people, implementing cruel schemes of expansion and hegemony against the three Indochinese countries and running counter to the aspirations for peace of the people in Southeast Asia and the world, and of their own country.

Stubbornly clinging to the genocidal Pol Pot clique -- despised by the whole world and guilty of such odious deeds -- they have no right and no authority to lecture others on ethics and troop withdrawal. To the Southeast Asian peoples, the truth has become clearer every day. The real threat to peace and security in this region comes from the expansionist and hegemonist policy of Beijing in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. This truth has been admitted by the ruling circles of some ASEAN member countries. This new campaign of distortion reveals Beijing's passiveness and embarrassment. In the end, its only recourse is to distortion and lies. Vietnam's announcement of a timetable for the withdrawal of its troops from Cambodia has actually stunned it, although public opinion has welcomed Vietnam's gesture as an expression of a correct stand and good will.

As for Beijing, what is its proposal to replace the initiatives of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia? Through its words and deeds, one can see that it continues to support the genocidal Pol Pot remnants in pursuit of a military solution to the Cambodian issue, in an attempt to reimpose its will on others and to bring back the genocidal clique to Cambodia. How can the world public accept such a wrongful, unrealistic, unreasonable, and dangerous stand?

One can see ever more clearly who wants peace, dialogue and a solution to problems, and who wants confrontation, prolonged conflicts, and threats to peace and security in this region. No matter what perfidious tricks Beijing may resort to, it will not be able to cover up its frenzied hostile policy against the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples, which remains unchanged. Our people always treasure their friendship with the Chinese people. Our country is ready to normalize relations with China and will persist in this goal. However, we shall resolutely expose all misleading allegations by Beijing and shall give a proper riposte to its acts of land-grabbing and sabotage against our country.

RADIO REVIEWS BORDER, REGIONAL SITUATION

BK040646 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Radio ditor Vu Dinh Vinh feature: "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense"]

[Text] The situation at the northern border of our country remained tense in September.

Continuing their multifaceted war of sabotage and border land-grabbing war against Vietnam, the reactionary forces among the Beijing leadership regularly ordered their soldiers to carry out fierce artillery shellings of many areas inside our territory and, on several occasions, mobilized regiment-sized ground forces to mount attacks in an attempt to occupy a number of Vietnamese hills in the Vi Xuyen area of Ha Tuyen Province. In addition, the Chinese side dispatched scouts and commandos to many localities at the Vietnamese border to carry out reconnaissance and sabotage activities; they also continued to drop mines on various rivers that flow from China into Vietnam, thereby committing more crimes against the north Vietnamese people living along these waterways.

While upholding their goodwill and doing their utmost to restore their age-old friendship with the Chinese people and to normalize Sino-Vietnamese relations, our Armed Forces and people continued to remain on the alert and stand combat ready, promptly countering the enemy's shellings and land-grabbing activities. The Armed Forces, and people of Ha Tuyen Province in particular, including those of Vi Xuyen District who were recently awarded the title of Hero Unit of the People's Armed Forces by the party and state, have proven themselves eminently worthy of this high honor. Throughout the past period and at present, the combatants and people of Vi Xuyen District, in particular, and of Ha Tuyen Province, in general, bringing into full play their revolutionary heroism, have stalwartly and resiliently remained on the frontline of the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage and border land-grabbing war. Always standing firm in their positions and fighting resourcefully, courageously, and effectively, they have wiped out many aggressors and mauled many enemy units, thereby firmly defending the fatherland's territory and proving themselves worthy of the trust and love of the people and combatants throughout the country.

At present, in view of the reactionary and imperialist forces' growing designs against this part of the world, the issue of peace, stability, and consolidation of security in Asia has become very pressing. As everyone knows, Asia accounts for one-third of the land mass and two-thirds of the population of the globe. It boasts five of the world's seven most populous countries: China, India, the Soviet Union, Indonesia, and Japan. However, many hotbeds of tension and several wars, large and small alike, have continued to strain the situation in Asia. Specifically, the U.S. authorities have made every effort to turn Asia and the Pacific into a region of military and political confrontation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as with the national liberation forces. As the head of the Pentagon has admitted, the objective of the U.S. policy toward this region is to confront the Soviet Union from the Persian Gulf to the Aleutian archipelago.

What is the U.S. strategists' objective? What is the real cause of the mounting U.S. concern over the Asia-Pacific region? It is to turn Southeast Asia and the Pacific and Indian oceans into forward bases for the deployment of nuclear hardware as in Western Europe and the Atlantic. U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Armitage has said: The U.S. concern in this region is reflected in the military agreements and accords between the United States and Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, Australia, and New Zealand.

Intending to turn Japan into a key link in the eastern front against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and eventually to form a tripartite Washington-Tokyo-Seoul alliance, the U.S. Government has continued to encourage Japan's policy of achieving rearmament, increasing its military budget, reviving militarism and has forced Tokyo to boost military aid to Seoul. Implementing its long-term scheme of transforming Japan and South Korea into U.S. nuclear missile bases, Washington has gradually deployed nuclear weapons in Japanese territory and continued its occupation of South Korea, thus perpetuating the partition of Korea and making South Korea a new-style colony and a huge U.S. military base. Along with the Sino-U.S. military collusion, which has still continued to be strengthened, these activities by the United States and its allies have seriously threatened peace in the Far East.

In addition to forming an eastern front against the Soviet Union, U.S. imperialism is feverishly striving for a political and military comeback in the strategic Southeast Asian region where Washington once tasted defeat in its war of aggression against Vietnam. Washington has continued to use its military bases in the Philippines while giving Thailand the role of a frontline state for the purpose of restoring the U.S. military presence in this country.

The U.S. Administration has expressed its consent to the hostile policy pursued by the reactionary Beijing ruling circles against Vietnam and to the multifaceted war of sabotage and border land-grabbing war currently waged by China against our country. Acting in collusion with various reactionary forces, the Washington administration has raised a hue and cry over the so-called Cambodia issue and has given moral support and material aid to the Cambodian reactionaries opposed to the Cambodian people's revival. The imperialist and reactionary circles have also instigated the ASEAN states to oppose the Indochinese nations and have obstructed dialogue between these two groups of countries.

With the collapse of the absolute monarchy in Iran, the U.S. strategic position in the Persian Gulf has declined. To make up for the loss of Tehran's support, Washington has poured dollars and weapons into Pakistan, turning this country into a base to serve the scheme of imperialism in three ways. First, Pakistan is transformed into a springboard for the conduct of a undeclared war against Afghanistan. Second, it plays the role of a base for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in the Persian Gulf region and for the militarization of the Indian Ocean. And third, Pakistan is a link in the imperialist forces' scheme to weaken India and to curb its positive role in the international arena.

Implementing its global strategy in Asia, the U.S. Administration has deliberately provoked conflicts between countries or groups of countries, rekindled old hostilities, and caused new clashes. Recently, the U.S. has stepped up military preparations in the Asia-Pacific region. Thus, the U.S. Administration has taken a new adventurous step in declaring that its objective is to confront the Soviet Union from the Persian Gulf to the Aleutian archipelago. Though the spearhead of this policy is directed at the socialist countries in Asia, in reality it poses a threat to all nations in the Asia-Pacific region.

Peace and security in Asia must be preserved: This is the resolve of large masses of people in the region. In recent years, the socialist countries have advanced a series of constructive initiatives in many different domains. The Soviet Union's appeal for joint efforts in seeking a way to consolidate security in Asia and Pacific region is receiving increasingly broader responses. The MPR has proposed the signing of a convention on nonaggression and nonuse of force in international relations. Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia have set forth important, constructive, and good-will initiatives and have ceaselessly striven to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

The peoples of various Asian nations have recorded many achievements of historic significance in their struggle for national liberation. Today, closely united with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as with the three revolutionary currents, they will certainly be able to realize their legitimate aspirations for peace and independence and to frustrate the dangerous schemes of U.S. imperialism and various reactionary forces in this important part of the world.

LE QUANG DAO ATTENDS YOUTH UNION PLENUM

BK080434 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] The Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU] held its 10th plenum in Hanoi 2-7 October.

The plenum was called to study and thoroughly understand the party Political Bureau's resolution on strengthening party leadership over youth work, and the eighth party Central Committee plenum's resolution on abolishing bureaucratism and definitely switching to the system of socialist economic accounting and business. Comrade Le Quang Dao, secretary of the party Central Committee, attended and addressed the conference.

After hearing a review by the HCMCYU Central Committee Secretariat of the Union's activities in improving the management, distribution, and circulation of goods, the plenum decided to adopt a program of action for the union and the youth movement. In the immediate future, all youth motivation work will be geared to mobilizing youths to successfully fulfilling the socioeconomic targets for 1985 and the next year so as to practically celebrate the HCMCYU's 55th founding anniversary and to greet the 6th National Party Congress. From now until 26 March 1986, the entire union will launch a political drive named "Honor, Pride, and Responsibility" to mark the conferment on the union the highest honor of our party and state: the Gold Star Order.

LE VAN LUONG ADDRESSES HANOI PARTY CONFERENCE

BK071011 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Yesterday, 6 October, the Standing Committee of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee held a conference of all key cadres of the municipality to disseminate the Hanoi party committee's policy of launching a political drive in October 1985 to carry out the directive of the party Central Committee Secretariat on some immediate ideological and organizational issues that must be resolved to ensure the implementation of the eighth party Central Committee plenum's resolution. The drive is also aimed at promoting the implementation of the resolution of the 11th Hanoi party committee conference on initiating a program of action to carry out the Political Bureau's resolution on prices and wages.

This political drive will continue the effort to propagandize and explain the basic concepts and viewpoints of the eighth plenum resolution and the municipality's specific directives on prices, wages, and money to each cadre, party member, and resident of the capital, thus enabling them to clearly and fully understand these viewpoints and directives. On this basis, the municipal party committee will foster the masses' identity of views, confidence, and resolve to effect a revolutionary change in economic management; enhance the sense of responsibility and collective mastery of cadres, party members, and working people in the capital; and stir up a vigorous mass movement to successfully implement the eighth plenum resolution and various resolutions of the Hanoi party committee. In the immediate future, the masses will be motivated to engage in an emulation movement for productive labor, to expand socialist trade, to resolutely oppose speculators and smugglers, to satisfactorily manage the market, to rearrange and reorganize production and business activities, and to strive for a successful fulfillment of the tasks of the 1985 plan.

The specific responsibility of the various party chapters, sectors, mass organizations, and information organs in Hanoi is to carry out various forms of activities to propagandize, explain, discuss, and disseminate the experiences of progressive models; to practice criticism and self-criticism; to uphold the sense of organization and discipline; to talk and act in accordance with the party's resolution; and, especially, to observe wage, price, financial, and cash discipline.

Concluding the conference, Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee, made an assessment of the initial results obtained after 2 months of implementing the eighth plenum resolution in the capital.

He reminded all levels to continue enhancing the leading role and militancy of the basic party organizations and strengthening control and inspection work, especially inspection of the implementation of the party's resolution. Comrade Le Van Luong stressed that the party chapters' responsibility is to uphold the vanguard and exemplary role of cadres and party members in formulating and implementing plans for renovating the managerial mechanism, improving economic and technical norms, saving raw materials and energy, increasing labor productivity and product quality, and reducing production costs. At the same time, they must take the initiative in preventing and promptly exposing and dealing with party members who have made serious mistakes in implementing party and state policies.

MINISTRY PLANS WINTER-SPRING CROP PRODUCTION

BK070511 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] In Hanoi, on 3-4 October, the Ministry of Agriculture held a meeting with a number of sectors concerned and directors of the agricultural service of northern provinces from Nghe Tinh northward to make an initial evaluation of the results of the 1984-85 winter-spring crop production and to discuss measures aimed at overcoming the aftermath of the recent flash floods and stepping up the 1985-86 winter and winter-spring crop production.

Over the past 5 years, between 1981 and 1985, all the winter-spring crops have obtained fairly good results, especially in rice output, with each succeeding crop exceeding the previous one in terms of volume of production. The 1984-85 winter-spring crop was the most successful in all the three respects of area, yield, and output. However, winter-spring subsidiary food crop production has not yet been truly stabilized. Although corn production has increased in both cultivated area and output, the area under subsidiary food crops in general has decreased. There has also been a sharp reduction in area of many industrial crops, especially sugarcane. Development of the cattle and hog population has still been hampered by numerous difficulties. Rain, typhoons, and waterlogging have caused rather serious losses to this year's rice crop from Binh Tri Thien Province northward, directly affecting grain supplies in the period ahead.

The 1985-86 winter-spring crop production is of special importance, particularly to the northern provinces, since it may help make up for the losses of the 10th-month crop. Under the plan formulated for the coming winter-spring crop, we must strive to expand the cultivated area by 15-16 percent, with the rice area to increase by 15 percent and the subsidiary food crop area by 18 percent, so as to produce 8 million metric tons of grain converted to paddy equivalent, including 7.1 million metric tons of paddy and 900,000 metric tons of subsidiary food crop products converted to paddy equivalent. In addition, an effort must be made to plant 314,000 hectares of short-term industrial crops.

To satisfactorily implement this plan, we must urgently reconsider the pattern of crop varieties for various seasons so as to create the best conditions for the use of land, farm machines, and the material and technical bases. Those areas hit by waterlogging and floods should be zoned off and drained so that crops may be planted on schedule. In addition to expanding the area under winter crops, we should plant companion and overlapping catch crops as another way to increase the cultivated area. All localities should make the best use of various varieties of vegetables and subsidiary food crops to ensure the increase of winter crop production in all areas. The tuber-splicing and sprout-cutting methods of potato planting should be widely disseminated as a means to increase potato cuttings. The method of germinating corn seeds in containers for cultivation on wet soil must fully exploited, thereby creating all favorable conditions for achieving the best results in terms of cultivated area, yield, and output in the coming winter-spring crop.

The agricultural, water conservancy, power, and coal sectors and the General Chemicals Department will work in close coordination to create all favorable conditions possible to support the winter-spring crop production so that the best results in terms of cultivated area, yield, and output may be obtained.

LEADERS AWARD GOLD STAR ORDER TO YOUTH UNION

OWO41810 Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 4 -- A ceremony was held at the Ba Dinh conference hall today by the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union to received [as received] the "Gold Star" Order, the highest state decoration, awarded by the State Council.

It was attended by Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-president of the State Council; Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee and other secretaries of the party Central Committee.

Nearly 1,000 cadres and members of the union from various parts of the country and young heroes and heroines also attended. After pinning the "Gold Star" Order on the traditional flag of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Chu Huy Man, on behalf of the party and the State Council, praised the great contributions of the union in the fight against foreign aggressions in production, work and in scientific and technical research so as to build Socialist Vietnam and make it ever more beautiful as was the wish of the dear President Ho Chi Minh.

Vu Mao, on behalf of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, read an appeal of the union Central Committee to all its members, Young Pioneers and children, urging them to be worthy of the noble award.

SUHARTO GIVES MAHATHIR MESSAGE FOR PRC LEADERS

HK081454 Hong Kong AFP in English 1439 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 8 (AFP) -- Indonesian President Suharto today asked Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammad to explain to Chinese leaders that Indonesia is in no hurry to normalize relations unless Beijing stops supporting regional communist movements. The request was made in a 50 minute meeting this evening in which the two leaders discussed a wide range of international and regional problems including the latest flare-up of violence in the southern Philippines, an official said. Dr Mahathir also presented the Indonesian president with a model of Malaysia's first home-produced car, the Proton Saga.

Briefing the press after the talks, Indonesian State Secretary Sudharmono said Dr Mahathir had offered to take any message Mr Suharto might like to send to the Chinese Government when he visits Beijing next month.

"President Suharto asked the prime minister to explain Indonesia's position -- which is that as far as we are concerned there will be normalization only if China makes it clear it will not support communist insurgent movements in the region," Mr Sudharmono said. "As long as it is impossible for China to abandon this stand, then Indonesia is in no hurry to normalize relations."

Indonesia this year agreed to resume trade relations with China after an 18-year freeze, fuelling speculation that broader ties might be considered, especially in view of Jakarta's increasingly high-profile stance in the Non-Aligned Movement.

Mr Sudharmono also said Dr Mahathir had assured the Indonesian president that both the Philippines and Malaysia were working together to defuse the situation after Philippine military officers claimed Malaysian troops had raided a Philippine island earlier this month. He added that the situation could be kept under control.

Mr Sudharmono said much of the discussion had centered on economic matters and the need for the two countries to step up cooperation in facing low commodity prices for such products as tin, palm oil and rubber which both countries supply to the world market. Mr Suharto also told Dr Mahathir that he did not think a summit conference of the six-nation Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) needed to be convened before 1987, its 20th anniversary, unless its members felt it was critical to do so. Some members of the group, which also includes the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei, have urged that a summit be held sooner due to the need for increasing economic cooperation.

After the meeting, the two leaders took a brief spin around the palace grounds in the white Proton Saga, with President Suharto at the wheel. Mr Sudharmono made no mention of reports that Malaysia might be able to sell Indonesia an annual quota of Proton Sagas if Kuala Lumpur were willing to buy some of Indonesia's domestically-produced small aircraft in exchange.

Reports circulating in diplomatic circles say that Malaysia could possibly use the planes for crop dusting or as small commuters. At the same time, Indonesia could help Malaysia reap the benefits of mass production at a time when it has delayed plans for full Indonesianization of automotive engines production due to a slump in domestic demand and the higher costs that would be entailed in producing engines in Jakarta. Dr Mahathir, who flew into the mountain city of Bandung this morning to inspect Indonesia's fledgling aircraft factory Nurtanio, returned directly to Kuala Lumpur by plane after the meeting with Mr Suharto.

PRC MODERNIZATION, TIES TO AREA COMMUNISTS VIEWED

BK071216 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 3 Oct 85 p 2

[Editorial "Chinese Younger Leadership and Indonesia"]

[Text] Under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping (81), the Peoples Republic of China seems to have great success in its effort of modernisation. It has been reported that since the Chinese government introduced a contract system of incentives six year ago, the countryside has flourished, crop production has broken records every year, making China a net exporter of grain. The average peasant has doubled his cash income and the economic growth has exceeded the target of 7 percent. This contract system of incentives allows the peasants to sell their surplus produce on the open market or to the government at premium prices and to establish small collective business. Now small, low risk economic bodies called collectives flourish everywhere in the countryside, doing lucrative business. This is on the economic side. On the military side, Deng has decided to modernise the land force and make it more compact and efficient by reducing their number by 1 million and modernising their arms and equipment. The navy and the air force will be strengthened and get more attention than before.

To guarantee the future of the reforms and the four modernisations he has undertaken for China, Deng, at the recent conference of the Chinese Communist Party at Beijing, put a group of young, reform-minded technocrats at the helm of authority in China. These young people are dedicated to the reforms and modernisation and loyal to him. This will, according to Deng, lead to the emergence of Chinese socialism.

Deng has called his drive for reforms and modernisation as second revolution. And it seems it has been undertaken orderly, humanly, realistically and peacefully. For instance during the recent plenary session of the Chinese Communist Party, 132 aged veteran communist leaders withdrew peacefully. They were replaced by 179 handpicked technocrats.

Given continued cooperation of the United States and the West and Japan, economic and trade development of China will continue to gain more and more momentum, its army will be modernised and become more efficient, and its navy and armed forces expand. The continuing economic and trade growth of China and its increasing military strength will have both positive and negative impact on Indonesia and the countries of Southeast Asia, depending on how China uses its newly acquired power.

Economic and trade progress in China may provide Indonesia with a new market for its non-oil/non-gas export commodities. But it may also give unfair competition to the Indonesian products in the foreign market. Already Indonesian oil is being ousted by Chinese oil from the Japanese market. We hope this will not happen to other Indonesian export commodities. China, with its vast potential, may be able to attract foreign investors at the expense of Indonesia. Since Indonesia and China have now established mechanism for direct trade, the economic and trade questions of the kind may perhaps be discussed by both sides and reach a mutually beneficial agreement.

Indonesia and other ASEAN member countries are still doubtful of Chinese military intention towards them. For one thing the Chinese Communist Party has not yet disowned its moral and material support to the communist underground movements in Southeast Asia. Therefore Chinese military strength may be used to help those underground movements. Unless the Chinese Government and the Chinese Communist Party declare they would not support the underground movements, the Southeast Asian countries will remain suspicious of China. And this is counter to the interest of modernisation and reforms in China which will require peaceful and beneficial co-operation with the outside world. If China uses its military strength to increase its military support to the Khmer Rouge, the settlement of the Kampuchea question will be further delayed.

MARCHING WORKERS DEMAND RAMOS' RESIGNATION

HK081403 Hong Kong AFP in English 1351 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Manila, Oct 8 (AFP) -- Hundreds of workers calling for the resignation of the acting Armed Forces chief today marched toward his headquarters near here to protest the fatal shooting of 20 protestors in the central Philippines. The demonstrators beat up a man who was taking video footages of the crowd, suspecting him to be a military agent. The victim then ran towards the military camp in nearby Quezon City. Riot police blocked the marchers at a street near the Philippine Constabulary headquarters, but some 900 demonstrators slipped through the police cordon and proceeded to the gates of the heavily guarded camp.

The protesters, led by the militant May First Movement (KMU) Labor Federation, chanted "(Lieutenant General Fidel) Ramos you will pay," referring to the September 20 carnage in Escalante Town, 475 kilometers (285 miles) south of here. KMY chairman Rolando Olalia handed over to a camp officer a letter urging Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to hold a dialogue with the workers, who it said were demanding an "impartial, thorough and relentless investigation in the killing." It also demanded the resignation of Lt. Gen. Ramos, who the workers said continued to ignore the filing of criminal charges against the suspects. The rallyists dispersed peacefully a few hours later.

VALENCIA ON U.S. 'GAME PLAN' FOR REFORMS

HK090419 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0100 GMT 9 Oct 85

["Analysis of the News" by Teodoro Valencia]

[Text] Any student of contemporary Philippines should not [word indistinct] to read the American game-plan (made to) disguise what they are doing in the Philippines today. This is called the National Security Study Directive on Policies Towards the Philippines and the executive summary. At some time in the past we have alluded to this, but I would like to quote only a very interesting portion. This would be flattering to Mr Marcos; this is the cognizance by Washington, D.C., that the president is a very clever man and that sometimes he agrees to do what the Americans want, [words indistinct] those things. We quote now from this Washington game-plan:

I start with the [word indistinct] press of the Philippines, that the Marcos government will begin to undertake, accelerate, or adjust (?to) the reforms needed to correct the deteriorating situation. We just need to consider what we would do if Marcos refuses to undertake or blocks reforms or, more likely, agrees to the reforms but fails to follow through. All proposals for new assistance should include benchmarks and discreet [words indistinct] deadlines for agreement [words indistinct]. If there is no agreement or if agreement is dilatory, we should reiterate our [words indistinct] since we [words indistinct] that noncooperation in Manila leads to noncooperation in Washington. [Words indistinct] the late disbursement of funds, delayed program approval [words indistinct] in all bilateral forms, discreetly publicize the fact that cooperation is not [words indistinct] important to the welfare and security of the Philippines. In other words, this [words indistinct] of the United States would be to send signals to Manila that Washington is not happy because President Marcos is not implementing whatever it was that was agreed upon. Thus Washington has delayed the sending of money, promised or committee aid, to the Philippines. All these have already been happening in the past. Whether or not it will continue to happen in this manner, we do not know. Everything depends on President Marcos, how faithful, how obedient he will be to the American signals.

IMF FREEZES RELEASE OF 3D CREDIT TRANCHE

HK081347 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANA MALAYA in English 30 Sep 85 p 7

[By Dennis Fetalino]

[Text] The International Monetary Fund has frozen the release of the third installment worth 106 million Special Drawing Rights [SDR] from the SDR 165 million standby credit facility granted early this year to ease the country's foreign exchange crisis, Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez said. Fernandez said the "sticking point" involves "qualitative performance targets" the Philippines promised, but failed to meet. Fernandez would not identify the unfulfilled commitments, although it was understood the IMF had told the government it was not satisfied with the moves so far undertaken to dismantle the sugar and conconut monopolies, one of the key "qualitative targets" set by the IMF.

In contrast, "IMF repeatedly said it was satisfied with "quantitative" targets such as the level of money, the budget deficit and inflation. "We have substantially complied with all quantitative performance criteria as of the end of July," Fernandez said.

The qualitative targets he added, are up for negotiation with the Fund's executive board. Although Fernandez did not say when they would meet with the fund board, it is expected that the issue would be raised when they attend the joint meeting of the World Bank and the IMF in Seoul, South Korea this month. Fernandez said the delay in the drawdowns from the IMF facility would not seriously jeopardize government hopes for an economic turnaround during the first quarter next year.

Top economic officials have predicted such a turnaround would take place early in 1986 when most of the loan facilities already in place since August would have been tapped by the private sector. New money facilities from foreign commercial banks worth D400-million were drawn last Aug 5 following IMF release of the second tranche of the standby credit facility also amounting to 106 million SDR's. Over a week later, the D3 billion revolving trade credit facility, a short term export and import financing from the commercial banks, was also restored. Drawdown from the IMF facility is a condition for continued support by foreign commercial creditors of the country's economic program.

Sources in banking pointed to government's failure to institute genuine reforms in the traditional monopolies in the Philippines such as sugar and conconuts as the main reason for the loan delay. Under the government's letter of intent to the IMF, which outlines both quantitative and qualitative performance targets, these traditional monopolies are to be gradually dismantled. Banking sources said the government has apparently not lived up to IMF expectations on these structural reforms. A top official of the advisory committee of the consortium of foreign creditor banks recently said both the banks and the fund would like to see more improvement in the government's handling of these key industries.

FOREIGN-AIDED PROJECTS FUNDING SHORTFALL

HK081311 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 27 Sep 85 p 7

[Text] At least 44 foreign-assisted projects of the government are suffering from a peso counterpart shortfall of P1.366 billion or \$73.5 million, official documents revealed. Documents disclosed that the big funding shortfall is caused by the inability of the national government to infuse P638.4 million as its contribution and to cover corporate capital deficiency of P728.4 million to these rural and urban development projects.

As a result, project completion will have to be stalled since the three main sources of foreign funds -- World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and the United States Assistance for International Development -- will not release further funds unless the government meets the required peso counterpart fund.

The government defines the peso counterpart shortfall as the "the unfunded gap between the amount needed by agencies this year and the implementing requirements per loan agreement, and what (government) budgetary resources could support." Official documents also showed that the government is having difficulties in meeting the peso counterpart funding for several projects lined up under the Rural Project Support Program.

The U.S. Government treats ESF [Economic Support Fund] as part of official development assistance to the Philippines while the Philippine Government treats it as rental payment or compensation for the use of the military bases here by the United States. The government is also looking into possible funding sources to meet the peso counterpart shortfall under \$200 million ESF which was supposed to have been used from 1980 to 1984.

SEPTEMBER INFLATION RATE DROPS TO 12.7 PERCENT

HK080847 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Oct 85

[Text] The inflation rate last month dropped further to 12.7 percent in a sustained downward trend for the past 11 months, the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) reported over the weekend. In a report to the President, Economic Planning Minister Vicente B. Valdepenas Jr said the inflation rate declined by 3.13 percentage points from a level of 15.8 percent in August. He said the consumer price index (CPI) registered a 0.34 percent drop from 357 index points in August to 355.8 points in September.

Valdepenas said this is only the second time in many years that the CPI has dropped and reflects the success of the government's anti-inflationary measures and policies. The first time the CPI registered a negative growth was in April. The NEDA director-general sees a single-digit inflation rate by the end of the year. "We have reason to be optimistic that since we are effectively maintaining prices within manageable levels, we should be back to the regime of single-digit inflation before the year is over," Valdepenas said. Valdepenas observed that the inflation has been on the decline since November last year after peaking at an unprecedented 63.8 percent in October, 1984.

The control of inflation is regarded by both local and foreign observers, including economists of the International Monetary Fund as one of the most successful components of the country's stabilization program, Valdepenas said. Unlike other countries going through debt-rescheduling programs, the Philippines has arrested the threat of hyper-inflation, he said.

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